

THE CHRONICLES OF A
PURITAN FAMILY IN IRELAND
[SMITH OF GLASSHOUSE]



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IN IRELAND

[SMITH (FORMERLY) OF GLASSHOUSE]



G. H. Nuttall-Smith.

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A PURITAN FAMILY
IN IRELAND

[SMITH (FORMERLY) OF GLASSHOUSE]

BY

G. N. NUTTALL-SMITH, M.A., T.C.D.

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From Notes collected by R. WM. SMITH, Junr., B.A.

(Pemb. Coll. Cantab.)

and from other sources

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PREFACE

MR. FROUDE, in *The English in Ireland*, Bk. I, ch. iii, § 2, makes the following characteristically sweeping statement with reference to the 'Cromwellian' settlers.

He says 'The few families of Independents (Congregationalist Non-Conformists) which remained were condemned to spiritual isolation. So long as the first owners lived they retained their own beliefs; but deprived as they were of school, or Chapel, they could not perpetuate them. Liturgy and Mass [written by Froude with a small M] were to them alike detestable. To Church they would not go; separate family worship they were unable to maintain; and thus their children were swept into the Irish stream, became Catholics like those among whom they lived and married, and trod in the steps of the generation who had gone before them.' 'The immense majority left the country.'

Section 3, again, opens with the surprising statement 'The Salt of English Puritanism was driven out of Ireland'.

Now I do not know about the '*Salt* of English Puritanism', but every Irishman, be he 'Papist' or 'Protestant', is made abundantly aware every day of his life that the *pepper* of Puritanism flourishes there exceedingly.

The following pages contain the history of a 'Cromwellian' 'Independent' and 'Puritan' family which contradicts the distinguished author at every point without exception; and its history is more or less that of by far the greater number of the present Protestant landed gentry of the southern half of Ireland.

The following points stand out very plainly in the records of this family: (*a*) they survived their 'spiritual isolation', read their Bibles, and no doubt had their family worship—at least their descendants received this tradition—and presumably they went to Church with other good Protestants, for church-going is still the rule in Ireland, for Roman Catholic and

Protestant alike. One imagines that with the Restoration, in Ireland as in England, the 'Directory' naturally gave way to the 'Book of Common Prayer', and Puritan extremes and professions to Church of England reticence, or perhaps formality.

The settler was an Independent, at least till the Restoration, perhaps longer; his descendants were good Churchmen, so far as they were true to their religious profession.

(*b*) They did 'perpetuate their beliefs'; they remained Protestants, so did all the settlers who survived as Irish landed gentry, with extremely few exceptions. To be anything else, to our shame be it spoken, was made far from pleasant. To be a 'Papist' was soon to be a pariah in Ireland, and to be a Presbyterian not much better.

(*c*) Under these circumstances it is scarcely surprising to find that their children were *not* 'swept into the Irish stream'. They neither married nor apparently even mixed with their Roman Catholic neighbours, of whom there were few indeed left of their own social class.

(*d*) Lastly, they did not leave the country, but increased and flourished there exceedingly.

One trusts that what is good and strong and healthful in the 'Salt of English Puritanism' has by no means left Ireland, but is still strengthening and invigorating a whole people, and making a genuine contribution to its corporate life.

G. N. N.-S.

OXFORD, 24 *August* 1921.

PART I

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTORY

IF the study of the records of an unimportant family is no great nurse to pride, it may at least foster humility ; and it is no little cause for thankfulness that our ancestors have lived honestly, if obscurely, winning the respect of their neighbours without their envy.

Few of the 'Old Smiths of the King's County' have risen above the ranks of the smaller Landed Gentry in the 260 years since Joshua Smyth settled at Ballytorin in 1660, few have attained to great wealth or distinction, but few also have sunk through misfortune or other causes to a position in which to claim the name and title of a gentleman would be but to provoke ridicule.

The writer now proposes to set down, so far as he is able, a general view of the various branches of the family to the present day, both his own as well as those of others, so far as he may obtain information, in the hope that his narrative may be of some interest to those whose names are here recorded, and always bearing in mind the fact that family history is the foundation of national history and that the records of a family, insignificant though they may appear, often throw valuable sidelights upon the greater doings of the past.

A *skeleton chart* of the descents to the present generation, but containing names only, is appended, as to print the full pedigree would largely increase expenses. *Dates, marriages, &c.*, are given in the text. The *numbers after names* are those in the chart and in the sheet pedigree. *Land measures* are given in Statute acres unless otherwise stated.

Reference is occasionally made to *a collection of notes from original sources*: these will be found under Appendix V.

The writer is keenly conscious of the defects of his effort. Many descendants will have to supplement the history of their own branch, but this will now be an easy matter.

The full pedigree, together with the present paper and various documents, is deposited at the Office of Arms, Dublin Castle, the former having been proved to the satisfaction of that College.

Our family rose, so far as we are now concerned, in the days of those civil commotions which culminated in England in the temporary overthrow of the monarchy and in Ireland in the Cromwellian Conquest and subsequent Settlement.

The pages of Carlyle's *Cromwell's Life and Letters*, or of Prendergast's *Cromwellian Settlement*, not to mention later authorities, such as Dunlop, may show us how utter was the overthrow which was then accomplished for good or evil; a conquest which was completed so far as the power of the ancient Irish and Anglo-Irish gentry was concerned by the 'Flight of the Wild Geese', the great continental emigration of the old Roman Catholic titled and untitled nobility, after the capitulation of Limerick in 1691.

This left the peasantry of Ireland for the most part completely in the hands of a new aristocracy, the Elizabethan and Cromwellian Protestant gentry, alien in blood, in religion, and in political sympathies—the 'English Garrison', as we have been called. The centuries have moved on; the rights of the Irish peasant have been acknowledged in the soil he tills, but undoubtedly his past history has to answer much for his present defects; and if our narrative throws any, even the smallest, sidelight on that history and serves to enlist the sympathies of the reader in the problems of the present day, it will not have failed in its most important purpose.

CHAPTER II

THE FIRST GENERATION

The Civil War — Joshua the Settler — Ely O'Carroll — 'The Old Smiths' — Was Joshua born in Ireland?

1660]. THE first member of this family of whom so far there is any record is Joshua Smith (Smyth) who received a grant of land at Ballytorin, in Kilcomin parish, Clonlisk barony, near Shinrone village in the King's County in Ireland.

1669]. In the year 1669 we find him possessed under the Act of Settlement of 1662 of 252 acres, Irish Plantation measure, or about 420 Statute acres. (The Irish acre stands to the Statute in the proportion of about 10 to 6, 49 to 30 $\frac{1}{4}$ exactly.) In the opinion of T. U. Sadleir, Esq., of Ulster's Office, and other experts, Joshua probably possessed other lands also.

All we know for certain is that he settled in Kilcomin in 1660, and not before; for in the census of 1659 his name does not appear, while in 1660 we find among the signatories to a 'Petition of the English Protestant Inhabitants of the district round Shinrone'—'Joshua Smith'.

1663]. Again in 1663, in 'a list of persons living in the baronies of Ballybritt and Clonlisk, in the King's County, who were soldiers under Cromwell, and who voted for Mr. Webb as M.P.', we find—'Clonliske barony, Joshua Smith'.

The lands of Clonlisk barony were allotted *by the Commonwealth Government for arrears of soldiers*, having been forfeited for his rebellion by John Roe O'Carroll, representing the once important name of O'Carroll of Ely.

It may be as well here to give a short sketch of the history of Clonlisk barony—that corner of the King's County in which Joshua Smith received his grant.

The baronies of Clonlisk and Ballybritt, situated in the south-west of the King's County, together formed the ancient

territory of Eilé, or Ely O'Carroll, and was ruled over by a captain or chief of that name under the tribal conditions by which land was held, protection extended, war made, and justice administered from primitive times in Ireland. It was a system under which chief and people were bound together by mutual obligations, the land being held in common so far as the tribesmen were concerned.

It was only gradually that the feudal system, or at least English tenure, superseded this patriarchal rule. In 1576 Ely O'Carroll was 'shired' as part of the King's County, which, with Queen's County, had been established in 1555 under Philip and Mary. In 1613 it was more seriously taken in hand by James I, who with his Scotch experience appears to have considered himself as great an expert in dealing with the clan system as with theology. It was part of the plan that there should in future be no O'Carroll with claims to tribal sovereignty in Ely.

The territory in question comprised 54,000 acres, or roughly $84\frac{1}{2}$ square miles, well over half being arable or pasture, the rest bog, wood, or waste.

The general idea in turning the tribal tenures into freeholds was, at least theoretically, to respect the rights of all that held by legal title, to give a quarter of the remaining land to English undertakers and leave three-quarters to the Irish, converting the tribal tenures into freeholds when the portions were large enough, and settling the rest as tenants.

No doubt the new-comers on the whole effected a material improvement, although many undertakers were only out to make money and evaded the conditions as to building and, above all, as to giving proper leases to their tenants, English or Irish. No freeholder was to have less than 100 acres, and those who had less were to have leases of three lives, or 41 years under a planter or some more fortunate native.

The undertakers, whether English or Irish, were to keep 100 acres in demesne about their houses; but we are told, rather ominously, that in Ely only two of these were resident!

Among admitted cases of hardship we read that Sir John MacCoughlan, who had fought bravely on the side of the

Government, lost part of his property, and no doubt there were others.¹ The student of Irish history will draw his own conclusions.

When The O'Carroll's dynastic claim had been extinguished by James I he was still left with considerable estates. These were forfeited under the Cromwellian Settlement, but some of them were subsequently recovered at the Restoration.

One of these was Emmel Castle, with about 630 Statute acres of land. It was granted by Cromwell to Capt. John Rose. John Carroll, the owner, retired to Cullenwaine, a few miles away, where he had a small castle, and there he died in 1681.

John Carroll's son, 'Long Anthony,' after the Restoration put in his claim, and was allowed to repurchase from Rose. During the Revolution of 1688 he remained loyal to James II, and with his armed retainers joined Sarsfield, took Nenagh, and garrisoned it for James. Here he received news that a detachment of King William's forces was marching on Emmel, whereupon he vacated Nenagh and by a forced march came on them in a bog near Barna, a hamlet four miles from CloghJordan, on the way to Roscrea, laid an ambushade, and cut them to pieces. The place is still known as 'The Bloody Togher' (Irish, *tochar*, a causeway or path through the bogs).

When James fled, Anthony and his son Robert submitted, and retained their estates.

Robert, Anthony's son, had a son Richard, who married Elizabeth Cole, of Bessborough, Ballymackay. This Richard, through extravagance, was compelled to mortgage his estates to Simon Pepper of Lisanisky, and these were sold by a decree of court on 20 July 1782 to Thomas Johnston, who was Richard Carroll's agent or bailiff. Johnston's only daughter and heiress, Elizabeth, subsequently was married to George Stoney of Greyfort, the Stoneys thus becoming owners of Emmel. I cannot guarantee the accuracy of the details of this account of the Carroll family, which is taken

¹ Dunlop, *Ireland under the Commonwealth*, vol. i, p. xxxiii; Bagwell, *Ireland under the Stuarts*, vol. i, ch. ix, p. 165.

from the *King's County Directory* of 1890, published at Birr, whose editor probably got it from Thomas Lalor Cooke's *History of Parsonstown* (Birr).

The Stoney family just mentioned migrated *temp.* William III (in 1692), from Kettlewell, Craven (Yorks.), with a capital of £800, the proceeds of the mortgage of a small property, settling at Knockshigowna, Co. Tipperary, and subsequently obtaining a lease of Greyfort, near Borrisokane. Advanced by characteristic prudence and ability, the Stoneys now hold lands in various parts of Ireland, and have moreover contributed more than one distinguished name to the learned world.

Richard Carroll's daughter Frances was married to Joshua Smith (IV. 6), but to this reference will be found in Chapter VI (p. 34).

1669]. In 1669 among the *Certificates issued to the 'Forty-nine Officers, i.e. Protestant Officers who served their Majesties King Charles I and King Charles II before June 4 1649*, appears 'Joshua Smith (Smyth, Smythe, Smithe) 13s. 0½d., arrears for service as commissioned officer in the Army between 1641 and 1649'.

Was this last our ancestor? If so, was he a turncoat? In Ireland the politics of the time tended practically to resolve men into two parties only, the 'Irish Papist' and the 'English Protestant', to adopt the precise if inelegant phraseology of the period. The Protestant settlers, scattered about Ireland, naturally espoused the cause of the *de facto* English Government, as opposed to Irish intrigue, which was to them the real enemy. The king, unfortunately, had not the power to defend their cause, and when on 29 January 1649 Charles laid down his life, and the Parliament in the August following sent Cromwell with an army to Ireland, it behoved all men to choose between the proclaimed avengers of the massacres of 1641 and defenders of the English and Protestant interest, and all others in arms, whom it soon became evident the Parliamentary Army would class without much discrimination as enemies of England, which, as 'English in Ireland', was the last thing that Irish Protestants wished to be.

Things being as they were in 1649, it is hard to see what they could have done but join the Parliamentary Army that momentous August. That was in fact the course pursued by most of the English settlers, whether they had fought for the Crown up to 1649 or not. Little difficulty was made in granting pardons to those who had thus 'joined up', and technically, but not in reality, been in rebellion. They were assigned any arrears of pay which might be due to them as '49 Officers', and they also received grants of land for their service in the 'Parliamentary' Army.

However, tradition makes Joshua an Independent,¹ as was the poet Milton, and if so, he would be an ardent republican, at least by the close of the war, but then he may have been less uncompromising in his earlier days, when things in the political world had not yet gone to extremes.

In 1653 the Commonwealth Government was able to announce that 'the war in Ireland' was 'appeased and ended'.

After the passing of the Act of September the same year, assignment of lands commenced.

Steps were then taken to allot lands to officers and soldiers who had served from August 1649 with the Parliamentary Army, and an attempt was also made to meet the claims of those who had served the English cause before that date, an attempt which was followed up by Charles II and brought to a successful issue under the Act of Settlement of 1662, in which 'provision was made for the Arrears of the Protestant Officers who had served in Ireland before June 6, 1649': 'Men who', as the Marquis of Ormonde wrote from Dublin Castle in November 1663, 'shared with me the brunt of this unhappy war, and shared with me in those common misfortunes that befel his Majesty's affairs here, on whose loyalty the King can count.'²

Although we can with certainty record the year 1660 as the date of Joshua's settlement in the King's County, it is not therefore to be inferred that it was the date of his settling in Ireland.

¹ My authority for this tradition is my great-uncle Henry (VI. 25).

² State Papers, Ireland, 1663.

(1) There is good reason to surmise that he was born in the country and a cadet of one of the families of Smyth who settled in Elizabethan or Jacobean days, but so far there is nothing amounting to proof. It is not unlikely that he was son or brother of that 'Edward Smythe of Kiltubrid, Esq.', who appears to have been resident in King's County before 1660 (App. V, note VIII).

(2) The name of a Joshua Smith appears, as we saw, among the '49 Officers'. In the list in which this name occurs we find the name of 'Lieut. John Andrews' among the *trustees* of these officers (1668). John Andrews of Raheny, King's County, appears also as *trustee for Joshua's assignment of lands as a Parliamentary soldier*, and was probably the same person (cf. App. V, notes X and XVI). If he was not the same person, the coincidence is at least very curious.

(3) We find Joshua, our ancestor, with connexions in the Co. Westmeath, his eldest son apparently settling there and not on the newly acquired grant in the King's County.

(4) Joshua's grandson, William, writing a short biographical memorandum of himself, states that he was born in the year 1700 (i.e. forty years after the 'Cromwellian Settlement' of 1660) at Gurteen in Lower Ormond. Gurteen is situated five and a half miles north of Kilcomin, where Joshua received his grant, and as it was the residence of his son, and grandson, may have been his already.

These four points, taken together, lead one to infer that there is a considerable degree of probability that Joshua was living in Ireland before the Civil War, and was a '49 Officer.

Lastly, and 'there is no smoke without fire', especially in tradition-loving Ireland, the King's County Smiths, although by no means an important or distinguished family, have for some reason always been looked upon as an old one as English settlers go; 'the Old Smiths'; 'the Smiths and the Stoneys—the two oldest families in the King's County',¹ as a farmer remarked some twenty-five years ago on hearing of a marriage between them. 'Of course you must call on

¹ Not strictly true.

them,' said a noble lady to a friend who was inclined to sniff at the idea of giving the honour of her acquaintance to a rather decayed scion of gentility, 'they belong to the Old Smiths.'

A careful study of our original sources (notes XXXI and XXXII) raises the question to which we have already referred. In what relation did Joshua stand to Edward Smyth, Esq., of Kiltubrid, who was one of the Cromwellian Adventurers, and appears to have hailed from London?

We find in the Book of Survey and Distribution 1650-70 for King's County, that Edward Smythe, Esq., was granted 4,404 $\frac{3}{4}$ acres in Co.'s Westmeath and King's, including Kiltubrid Island and Rathmore in Eglish Parish, King's County. Some of these lands had been forfeited by 'Colonel Chas. Molloy, Ir. pa.' (i. e. Irish Papist) of Cornegarke, in Eglish Parish.

1693]. In 1693 we find a Chancery Bill 'no answer', in which Arthur Molloy, a minor, son of Col. Chas. Molloy, sues 'Joshua Smith, senior, William Smith of Ballytoreen', and others, in that 'after the death of Plaintiff's father they got possession of Cornegarke and of its title-deeds'. On what plea were Joshua and his friends trying to get hold of Cornegarke?

It looks very much as if Joshua for some reason considered that he had a claim on these lands in right of some connexion with Edward Smythe of Kiltubrid, who presumably was now dead.

That he failed to establish a title—the lands in question having apparently not been forfeited with the rest of Col. Molloy's property—does not touch the point in question.

It may be possible to discover something of Edward Smyth's pedigree. Joshua for some reason gave the name Edward to one of his sons.

Once settled upon his 'sword-land' in the King's County, we hear little more of Joshua Smyth. In 1665 we find his name associated with those of 'John Roe O'Carroll (whom we might expect to be his enemy), William Le Strange, Esq., and John Rotheram', as being prosecuted 'for unlawfully seizing 35 heifers worth £100 at Birr'.

1668]. Three years later we find him involved in another

lawsuit—‘John Webb, gent., *v.* Joshua Smyth, gent.’ Now it is a dispute about land, 223 acres in ‘Gartcrean,’ which Joshua claimed, but which had been leased for five years to the plaintiff. What happened does not appear. Gurtcrean eventually passed into Joshua’s hands (this place is not to be confused with Gurteen).

Many disputes were inevitable at such a time of complete upheaval. Matters of *meum et tuum* were not on a normal basis. It is unreasonable to judge a man’s character by his disputes at such a time. That he should settle down at all, and live in peace and amity with his neighbours, and even his enemies, is in itself a fair warrant of his general character.

The exact dates of Joshua’s birth, his marriage and death are only matters of surmise. His wife’s name is put down in the sheet-pedigree as Elinor Coffy, why, the writer does not know. His will is not extant, and it seems likely that he died intestate. He had several sons, but we only know of the descendants of two of them.

The tombstone of Joshua may yet be found in Kilcomin Churchyard, adjoining his property, and where his youngest son is buried.

A contemporary and close friend of his, Cornet John Higham, was buried in the old Church of Shinrone, now pulled down. His tombstone was discovered in 1910 by A. P. Doolan, Esq., of Derry House, on the information of a man who remembered noticing it in the churchyard fifty years before. The epitaph runs, ‘Here lyes the body of Cornet John Higham who departed this life on the 28th of April 1707.’

Higham’s daughter Mary was married to Joshua’s son Joshua. Cornet Higham’s will is dated only four days before his death. He mentions his son-in-law, Joshua Smith, and his grandson, Thos. Cantrill. He was evidently in quite a small way of living, and was probably a Williamite (1690) settler. His farm was either in Boultry or in Clonlisk. Later we find lands in both these townlands in possession of the Smiths, obviously coming through Mary Higham.

There is both a ‘barony’ (subdivision of a county) and a ‘townland’ (subdivision of a ‘barony’) called Clonlisk.

The regiments and companies, or troops, which were given grants in Clonlisk barony under the Act of Settlement (1662) are known, as also the localities in England where they were raised.

Sir Wm. Flower and Thos. Baldwin, Esq., got grants in this barony in right of soldiers in Lieut.-Col. Nelson's and Major Whittle's Companies in Waller's Foot, and Capt. Ivory's Troop in Abbott's Dragoons.

There are accounts of these regiments in the Record Office, Dublin (1653-6), and the accounts of Cromwell's regiments give the names of the captains and some of the junior officers, but not all. No Smyth has been found in the above years, but Joshua (*a*) may have been a junior officer, (*b*) may have been 'demobbed' (as we now say) before 1653, for some reason which we don't know, or, (*c*) possibly, he may have been in the ranks, but this seems unlikely.

It would be of interest to search Church Registers in the localities where these regiments were raised for the name 'Joshua Smith' (Smyth).

Referring to the pedigree it will be noticed that the name 'Aquila' often recurs, first in 1740, but not in the first three generations, so far as we know. There was an Aquila Smyth at Queen's College, Oxford, in 1639, and we find the same name in Berkshire eight years later. The latter may have been the same person as the former, as he lived at Malmesbury. (Cf. Appendix V, notes I and II.)

Having in mind the persistence of type in persons separated from each other in family by centuries even, or whose relationship is unknown, it is perhaps worth noting that the picture of Captain John Smith, the founder of Virginia, in the *Generall History of Virginia*, London, 1624, reproduced in Green's *Short History of the English People*, has the most striking likeness to members of our family, and although no relationship has ever been surmised, it may quite conceivably exist.

A study of the sheet pedigree leads to the conclusion that the name Aquila certainly came from the Kent family to the fourth generation of Smiths, but then the Kents may have been connected with the Smiths further back, and in turn have got the name from them.

CHAPTER III

THE SECOND GENERATION

II. (1) Thomas, (2) *John*, (3) Joseph, (4) Edward, (5) Nathaniel, (6) Joshua.

III. *Sons of John*: (1) Joshua (s. p.), (2) *William*.

IV. *Children of William*: (1) Joseph, (2) William, (3) Lydia.

JOSHUA (1) left at least four sons, possibly six, but it does not appear that more than two of them left any descendants. It is now proposed to trace out in order all that is known of their generation, and of the descendants of John, the second son. The branch descending from Joshua, the only other son of whose family we have any account, is reserved for the next chapter.

In 1705 we find 'Thomas Smith, of Kanegad, Co. Westmeath, gent. sued by John Smith of Keilcomin in King's County for £102 on a bond signed by Defendant 1 Jan. 1705 at Kanegad'. We take Thomas to be the eldest son. It is not known whether any descendants survive.

We now propose to follow up the line of 'John Smith of Kilcomin, Ballytoran, and Coolroe, gent.', so far as is possible on our present available information, and the writer fears that for some pages to come we are in for an even unusually 'dry spell' in our Chronicles. He will, however, do his best to mitigate the evil, and bedew his narrative with a story, or illustrate it from the wider history of the times.

There is little reason to doubt that the senior surviving branch is now represented by the sons of the late Devaynes Smyth, Esq., of Bray Head, Co. Dublin. The locality of Oakwood, their home for some generations, the family names, the traditions, all point in this direction, even though the descents are not as clear as might be desired. In the days of my great-grandfather, Henry Smith, of Clareen, the Oak-

wood Smiths themselves were not sure of their relationship to our branch, sometimes asserting and sometimes denying it, as the humour took them.

Their family property in the King's County was sold many years ago by the late Mr. Devaynes Smyth's father, William Smyth of Oakwood, and the former told my brother that he remembered hearing the names of Ballytoran, Kilcomin, Mucklone, and Coolroe at the time. The records of this sale are, of course, available, but have not been examined. If Mr. Smyth's memory of the transaction is correct, it supplies very strong evidence of the connexion of his family with the other branches.

Further, as corroboration, my great-uncle, Henry Smith of Mount Temple, Blackrock, Co. Dublin (VI. 25), often told me that he clearly remembered his father giving 'Cromwell's writ of Settlement' to William Smyth of Oakwood, considering that he represented the senior branch of the family. I do not know where this document may be. The Bray Head property is sold, and Mr. Devaynes Smyth's two sons no longer live in their old home.

Mr. Devaynes Smyth wrote to my brother saying that 'the townlands of Cornegaske (Cornegark) and Kiltubrid also are mentioned in old title-deeds belonging to the Smyths of Oakwood', and that he is 'almost certain they sold lands in these townlands'. It will be seen that Mr. Smyth's statement rests on his memory of what happened many years previously. Before proof it seems most unlikely. To Cornegarke, as we saw (p. 15), Joshua (I. 1) failed to establish a claim in 1693; Kiltubrid belonged, at a somewhat earlier date, to Edward Smyth of Kiltubrid, whom we mentioned in the Introduction, and there is no other evidence, until the records be examined, that these properties ever came into our family, and only that mentioned in the Introduction that Edward Smythe may have been related to our family at all. But the record of the sale of these lands should certainly be examined as well as the old Oakwood title-deeds, if they can still be unearthed, for it is quite possible, nay, likely enough, that there is something in it.

1698]. The earliest notice of John Smith (II. 2) is, when in 1698 and for some thirteen years after we find him receiving from John Andrews, to whom we have already referred, the 'quit-rent' of 23s. 11 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. each half-year for 'Clonliske, Mucklonebeg, part of Kilcomine, and Coolroe', 180 acres in all. I do not quite understand why a 'quit-rent' (a small chief-rent) was payable by Andrews to Smith, but, however, it is plain that the property granted to Joshua had passed to his second son John.

1705]. Then on 17 February 1705 (1706) we meet with another lawsuit in which 'John Smith and Joshua Smith, both of Kilcomin, gents.' are sued for £609 due on a bond signed by them at Roscrea. And they had to pay! They were probably raising money for the purchase of land or stock.

Next, the same year, we find a case in court between

'Wm. Despard, Esq., and John Smyth, gent., and his son and heir-apparent Joshua Smith for 10 messuages (dwelling houses with outbuildings and lands assigned to their use), 10 tofts (homesteads), 20 cottages, 20 gardens, 100 acres arable, 60 acres meadow, 200 acres pasture, 10 acres wood and underwood, 20 acres copse, and 20 acres moor (plantation measure) in Clonliske, viz.:—Ballytonni or Ballytoreen, Clonfadda, Maghua, Scoleigh, Kilcomin, *alias* Great Mucklone, and Keohro (Coolroe) in Clonliske barony in King's County conveyed to Despard by the Smiths.'

This apparently is a mortgage.

Some of this property appears to have come down to the Smiths of Oakwood (the elder line), but some came through another John Smith (IV. 17) of a later date (of Annaville) to my father's first cousin, George Henry Smith, who sold it not long ago.

1705]. Once again in 1705 we find a lawsuit brought by Joshua Smith against his elder brother John for recovery of a part of the same estate, apparently his share, 'in the south part of Kilcomin'. A note states that 'Recovery was suffered by Thomas Smith of Kinegad, Co. Westmeath'.

Thomas, of Kinegad, would seem to have held a mortgage on the property of John and Joshua. Indeed it looks as if

their father had died without making a will and the brothers had fallen out over the spoils.

171 $\frac{6}{7}$]. The next document is a marriage settlement of 7 March 1716 (1717) between William Smith (III. 2) the eldest surviving 'son of John Smith of Ballytorin, gent. and Anne Judkin, sister of John Judkin of Ballymore, Co. Tipperary, gent.'

The Settlement on the part of John and of Lydia his wife is 940 acres, of which 500 acres and the principal house go to his son and his issue.

Among the witnesses we find 'Joshua Smith (II. 6) of Glasshouse, in King's County, gent.' who was the younger brother of the above John Smith.

The Judkin family, extinct in the male line, is now represented by Sir Joseph C. Judkin-Fitzgerald, 5th Bart. of Lisheen. The first baronet, Sir Thos. Judkin-Fitzgerald, who assumed the name of Judkin, was High-Sheriff of Tipperary during the Rebellion of 1798, and succeeded in keeping the county absolutely quiet. The country people say he was a cruel tyrant, but then he was up against terrible times; moreover, these 'traditions' not unfrequently prove to be malicious and unreliable. However, he is still remembered as 'The Walking Gallows'. The grim story which was told in the neighbourhood of Cashel in the boyhood of the writer was that he was a huge man and used to hang rebels by fixing a noose round their necks and then throwing them over his shoulder to strangle. They say that he was 'cursed', and as a matter of fact two of his sons met violent deaths. It is right to say that a story almost exactly similar is told in Maxwell's *History of the Rebellion* about an officer bearing the King's Commission, Lieutenant Hepenstal.

Nor is Ireland forgetful of those who were merciful to her sons in the 'Bad Times'. The writer, when curate of Powerscourt, was told that 'the lord' (i.e. Viscount Powerscourt) who was there at the time of the Rebellion (1798) never had anyone shot, except two who were executed outside Powerscourt House after dinner one day, when 'his lordship was the worse for drink'. And there was bitter fighting and bitter feeling

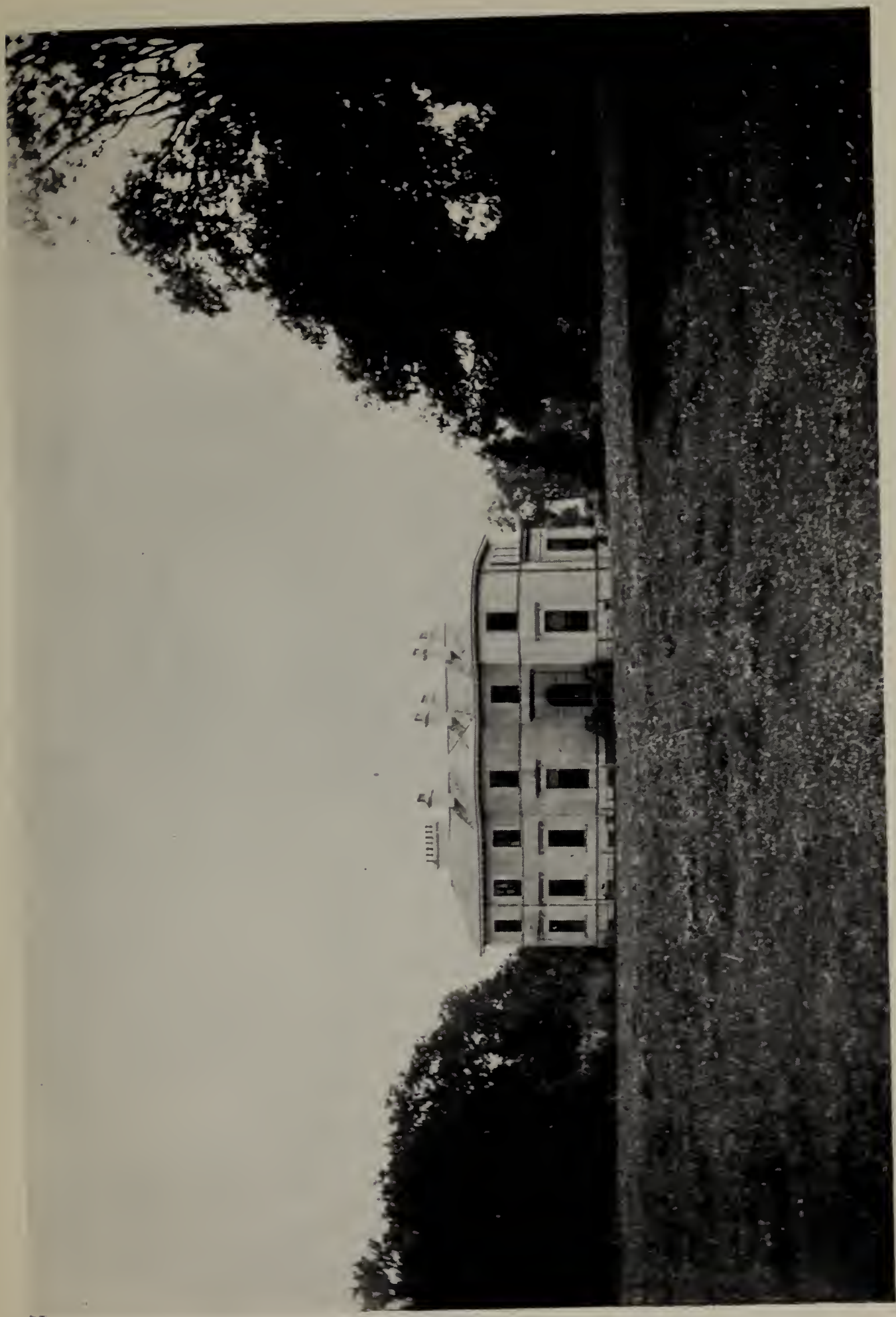
round that district, as there are many Protestant farmers among the Powerscourt tenantry, and Orange bigotry still prevails there to a quite extraordinary degree.

The real character of the Viscount Powerscourt of that day is shown by another episode told by his great-grandson to the writer. In 1800 when Pitt sent to offer him a marquise if he would vote for the Union, against the overwhelming wish and considered judgment of the whole of Ireland, Lord Powerscourt replied by kicking the messenger down the stairs. In this he was unlike the Earl of Ely, as well as a host of lesser nobility and more influential gentry, who were bribed by the British Government, with steps in the peerage, titles, or money, or both, to secure the passage of the Act of Union by a Parliament in Dublin which in no way represented even the 'Protestant' opinion of the country, but was full of the placemen of the Government. (*See Lecky, Ireland in the Eighteenth Century.*)

William Smith's match with Miss Judkin was evidently considered a satisfactory one. The next note we have of him is when, on the 6 March 1717, he made a lease to his brother 'John Smith junior of Coolroe in the King's County gent.' of 99 acres (165 statute) of Coolroe for the nominal rent of £11. He was to hold it for twenty-one years after the death of their parents, who had made it over as part of his marriage settlement to the eldest son. Among the witnesses of this deed we find 'Joseph Smith of Glasshouse, gent. and Edward Smith of Coolroe, gent.', who were apparently his uncles, the third and fourth sons of the settler.

We note here that 'Joseph' appears to have been a favourite family name in the earlier generations. In Queen's College, Oxford, there is a mural tablet and bust of a Dr. Joseph Smith, 'of an ancient Durham family', who died 1705. One wonders if he may have been any relation. An old tradition, but probably 'cribbed' from another family of Smith, says that our ancestors came from Yorkshire, and of course Queen's is a North Country College.

But to return and sum up the progress of the family. We find here, at the time of the marriage of which we have been



GLASSHOUSE

speaking, fifty-six years after the Settlement, the eldest son of the settler, with an inheritance more than doubled, able, without straitening himself, to settle 500 acres upon his eldest son in his own life-time.

1724]. In 1724 we find *William* (III. 2) and his uncle *Joshua* described as 'late of Clonmel', where no doubt they had been living.

The same year we find *William*, evidently the man of property of the family, joining with his father's youngest brother, *Joshua* (II. 6), who is now described as 'of Glasshouse', to give a bond as sureties for £2,000, which again shows that money as well as property was being prudently accumulated.

1726]. There is very little known of '*Joseph Smyth* (II. 3) of *Glasshouse, gent.*', third son of the settler. He does not appear to have left an heir. We find *William*, his nephew, whose marriage we have just recorded, leasing from John Baily, Esq., of Ballineclough (three miles south of Nenagh) 380 acres of Ballineclough, at 3s. per acre, and subletting the same at a profit to Charles Minchin of Ana (now Annagh, on Lough Derg), Co. Tipperary, gent. The Chancery Bill records further that he had sublet another portion of Ballineclough to his uncle, '*Joseph Smyth* (II. 3) of *Glasshouse*'.

We note that the last mention of Joseph Smith (II. 3) is in the year 1726, when he is described as 'of Glasshouse'. Two years later we find William, his nephew, living with Joshua (II. 6), his other uncle; while in 1731 we find this uncle described as 'of Glasshouse'. From which we gather that Joseph probably died between the years 1726 and 1728, leaving Glasshouse to his younger brother Joshua; and this acquisition also explains how Joshua was able to join with his nephew as security for a comparatively large sum of money.

1747]. In the year 1747 we find 'William Smith of Ballytoreene in the Kings County, gent. and Joseph Smith his eldest son and heir', giving a mortgage for £400 on the family inheritance, now 1,105 acres in all, 'to James Willington, of Newhouse, Co. Tipperary, Esq.'. This would

probably be to provide funds for the purchase of more land or stock. This is, of course, the William who married Anne Judkin.

'*William Smyth* (III. 2) of *Kilcomin*' had two sons and one daughter.

Lydia, the daughter, married (1746) 'Samuel Hardinge, "Clothier", of Silvermines' (Co. Tip.), not apparently a very distinguished alliance, although 'Clothier' meant, not a haberdasher, as now, but a cloth-maker, which is the original meaning of the word. Was this Samuel any relation to W. H. Hardinge, keeper of the Records in Ireland, and grand-uncle to the writer? The latter was born in 1800 and died 1879. They were a 'Williamite' family.

The second son, *William* (IV. 2), of Borris-in-Ossory, whose will is preserved in the Record Office in Dublin, married a Miss Minchin. They left a family, but no clear record remains.

The eldest son, another *Joseph* (IV. 1) of Ballytorin (Will, 29 June 1752), married Mary, daughter of Edward Symes of Castlelost, Co. Westmeath (Killaloe Lic. 2 October 1752); his son, William Smith, married a daughter of General Hallows (? Hallas); his son, Devaynes Smith (nicknamed 'the Yellow Divine' from the colour of his skin), married a Miss Dickson of Limerick; his son, William Smith, of Oakwood, nr. Shinrone, married a Miss Minchin, of Rutland, nr. Shinrone; his son, Devaynes Smyth, married Miss Putland, of Bray Head, and died leaving two sons.

There is a doubt as to whether the line which we have just recited descends from *Joseph* (IV. 1) or from *William* (IV. 2). From the names one would conclude that William was the ancestor. In either case the descents need verification.

1752]. Returning from this digression to the year 1752, it is perhaps of interest to add some details of the marriage of William Smyth (IV. 1), mentioned above. The trustees were 'Francis Rolleston, of Frankfort, in Kings County, Esq. and David Malone of Nenagh, Co. Tipperary, gent.'. The 'other parties . . . are, the bride's father, the bridegroom's parents, William Smith of Ballytoreen and his wife Anne, Chas.

Minchin, of Honeymount, Co. Tipperary, Esq. and Ralph Smith (III. 4) of Glasshouse, in Kings County, Esq.'. The last was first cousin to the bridegroom, and eldest son of old Joshua (II. 6) who died the same year.

The bride's fortune is £800, and the lands settled by William (III. 2) on his son are 'Ballytoreen and its wood, Clonfad, Coolroe, Kilcomin, the two Moclones, 900 acres profitable and 106 acres bog'; Coolroe is 'reserved to William and Anne (the parents), the rest to Joseph and Mary (the bride and bridegroom), and then to William (the bridegroom's brother), then to the heirs of Joseph'.

CHAPTER IV

JOSHUA THE SECOND

WE may now pass on to Joshua, the youngest son. We have told all that is known of his brothers in the preceding chapter, but much more is recorded of Joshua's descendants than of the others, partly because the present writer and those from whom he has drawn information come of this line, and partly because some trouble has been taken to collect and preserve the records. Details of these sources will be found in Chapter VI.

1665-99]. Joshua Smith, or Smyth, was born in 1665. He married, before 1700, Mary, daughter of Cornet John Higham of Barkwell, a neighbouring settler, and eventually added his holding to the family estate. From this union there sprang three sons, *Ralph*, *William*, and *Joshua*, to each of whom we give a separate chapter, and one daughter, *Phoebe*.

Joshua, for his time and manner of life as a country gentleman, was quite a wanderer; his early married life was spent at Gurteen, six miles SSW. of Birr, where all his children probably were born.

1726]. Before coming in for Glasshouse, between 1726 and 1728, he had been living at Clonmel, with his nephew, William, his eldest brother's son, and presumably his wife and family.

1729]. In 1729 we find him settled at Glasshouse. He was then sixty-four. Five years later he lost his wife.

1735]. In 1735 his eldest son Ralph married, upon which Joshua made over the property of Glasshouse to him and went to live in Roscrea, a country town four or five miles away.

1737]. Two years later, in December 1739, we find him engaged in land disputes in Limerick. He must have been a hardy old fellow, as land disputes are no joke in Ireland, and at that time he was over seventy. However, he survived it for fifteen years.

Joshua put his three sons well out into the world. To Ralph, the eldest, he gave the family place. William, the second, he also set up as a country gentleman, at Annaghbeg. Joshua, ancestor of the writer, became a solicitor in Dublin; Phoebe, his daughter, became Mrs. Hastings of Killaloe.

1752]. Joshua and his wife both lie in Kilcomin Churchyard, in the parish in which his father's and his brother's property was situated. 'Here lyeth the body of Joshua Smith and Mary his wife. She died Sept. 18th 1734 aged 58 years. He died April 16th 1752 aged 87 years.'

The life of Joshua Smith was, like that of his father, the product of an unsettled age. Religious and racial animosity were unhappily not laid aside when the sword was sheathed in Ireland. The 'Papist' for nigh 200 years continued to be the subject of unjust and oppressive enactments. When Joshua Smith went to Limerick in 1737, it need neither surprise, nor indeed greatly move us, to find that it was to 'file a Bill as a Protestant Discoverer'¹, that is, a person whose business it is to 'discover' evasions on the part of 'Irish Papists' and others dispossessed for rebellion. There were many such cases, and doubtless many hard cases of forfeiture, and in not a few 'Papist' landowners were shielded by their Protestant neighbours, to whom they nominally made over their property. Such a Protestant was the good Edward Synge, who died as Archbishop of Tuam. But strictly speaking, these subterfuges, however defensible in themselves, were evasions of the Act, and very often, no doubt, employed by persons whose lands were fairly forfeited by all the laws of war, or rather, of rebellion. In any case, according to the charitable and enlightened ideas of those days, anything that could weaken the 'Irish' and 'Papist' interest was excusable on that ground alone. The morality of the whole business is another matter.

¹ 'Discovery Act, 1709. By which the Estate was made the property of the first Protestant Discoverer. Discoverers then came like hounds upon the lands secretly purchased by the Irish. Gentlemen fearing to lose their lands now found it necessary to conform. Between 1703 and 1709 there were only 36 conformers in Ireland. In the next ten years (i. e. after the Discovery Act) the Conformists were 150' (Howard's *Papery Cases*, Dublin, 1775, pp. 209-12).

The Deed to which reference is made was registered in Joshua Smith's name in 1741 and is as follows:

'Conveyance of 24th November 1740, by Joshua Smith, late of Glasshouse in King's County, now of Roscrea, Co. Tipperary, gent, who 8th December 1737 filed an Exchequer Bill, as a Protestant Discoverer, and got a decree for a valuable lease of 112 acres in Poulaquin, partly in Co. Clare, and partly in the North Liberties of Limerick City, all of which he now conveys to one of the Defendants in said Bill, Wm. Purdon of Limerick City, Esq., for whom grantor had filed a bill in trust.'

Somehow it does not all seem quite nice, but the surroundings, the outlook, the policy of the times must all be taken into account; nevertheless we need not condone that policy of spoliation and expatriation so consistently pursued against the native Irish gentry from the days of Elizabeth to its consummation after the capitulation of Limerick in 1691.

From this on we shall frequently have occasion to refer to the property of *Glasshouse*, which came into the family *before* the year 1717, possibly in the time of Joshua, the settler, and remained in it for about 200 years. It is plainly evident, as already shown, that Joshua was left Glasshouse by his brother Joseph between the years 1726 and 1728; the head rents belonged to the Baldwins of Corolanty, Joshua Smith, and no doubt his brother Joseph before him, holding the place under a lease. The record of these first leases is not forthcoming, but we have details of that made in 1732, when '653 acres in Glasshouse, Boultry, and Clonfad . . . now in occupation of William Smith (III. 2) of Glasshouse, under a lease made to Joshua Smith (II. 6) lessee's father', was leased to 'Ralph Smith (III. 4) of Glasshouse in Kings County, gent, son of Joshua Smith (II. 6) of Glasshouse, To hold for lives of lessee, Ralph Smith, his father Joshua Smith, and Mary Smith (d. 1734) his mother.'

'Lease given by Jn. Baldwin, of Corraghlanty in King's County, esq. at £80 19s. 8d. rent;' (i.e. about 2s. 8d. a Stat. acre) 'Witnesses Jno. Eyre of Eyrecourt, Co. Galway; Lawrence Parsons of Parsonstown in King's County, Esq., Edward Carry, servant to Baldwin'. Witnesses of Mem. said Carry

and *Joshua Smith of Dublin City, gent.* (younger brother of lessee, now aged 21, see Chapter VII).

The purport perhaps needs explanation. William and his uncle Joseph, and afterwards Joshua, were close allies. William had been living at Glasshouse by some family agreement. Now a new arrangement had to be made, probably in view of Ralph's marriage which took place the following year, and Joshua takes a new lease of the place in his eldest son Ralph's name, Ralph going to live there in place of William. Joshua at the same time obtained a lease for his second son William, of some other land which he held, also from Jn. Baldwin, namely 273 acres in Gurtcrean and Pollagh; apparently retaining for his own use property which he held outside Shinrone Village.

Glasshouse now passes into the hands of Ralph, of whom we shortly treat in the next chapter.

CHAPTER V

RALPH (III. 4) OF GLASSHOUSE

Third Generation:

III. *Children of Joshua*: (1) Ralph, (2) William, (3) Joshua, (4) Phoebe.

IV. *Son of Ralph*: Aquila,

V. *Children of Aquila*: (1) Ralph, (2) Jonathan, (3) Elizabeth, (4) Judith, (5) Phoebe.

1699]. RALPH SMITH, the grandson of the settler, was born in or about the year 1699 and was living in the year 1782. Like his father and grandfather he survived to a good old age.

1735]. Ralph and his younger brother William both allied themselves to the Kent family; Ralph marrying Jane, eldest daughter of Aquila Kent of Kilderry, Co. Tipperary, in the year 1735.

‘Ralph Smith, of Glasshouse, Esq.’ was a person of some standing in the earlier part of the eighteenth century.

His father having settled the young couple at Glasshouse in the year of their marriage, Ralph now possessed a compact property of some 650 statute acres, besides other landed interests at Kilcunahin a few miles away.

1742]. Seven years later we find a deed executed by John Baldwin, who for £30 now conceded a perpetual right of renewal of the lease of Glasshouse.

1769]. Twenty-seven years later, when Ralph was about 70, we find him subletting his house and demesne with 223 statute acres of land, for a ‘fine’ of £200 in ready cash, and a rent of £135 9s.

This looks like the beginning of money difficulties. Little more than a year later, he mortgaged the whole property to Bryan Mansergh.

In the year in which Ralph sublet Glasshouse (1769) we

find him described as, 'of Kilcunahin, gent.'. He may have had a house in this townland, or which seems more likely, he may have gone back to live at Gurteen near by, where his father formerly resided.

It cannot have been long after this that Gurteen became the residence of one of the Smiths of Lismacrory, a family, so far as is at present known, entirely distinct from ours.

1782]. In October 1782, we find 'Ralph Smith, of Shinrone, senior, gent.' making over various properties to his son—the Glasshouse lease; 74 acres in 'Kilconahinmore', held by lease from 'John Shepherd'; a house in Shinrone, and 12 acres near that village.

A week later we find a mortgage on Glasshouse, given by the father and son to 'Robert Smith (IV. 14) of Dublin City, Esq.', their nephew and cousin, both these deeds being executed in Dublin. They are evidently near the end of their resources. Ralph was then about 83 years of age.

In 1769 Aquila, his only son, had married his cousin, Phoebe, daughter of Jonathan Kent of Ballylough Castle. There were children of this marriage, to whom we refer below, who however did not inherit their father's and grandfather's property, for in 1803 we find it stated in a Solicitor's Bill of Costs, that Glasshouse is now 'the property of John Smith (IV. 17), Son of Joshua Smith, Esq. of Shinrone, Solicitor' (III. 6) (Aquila's first cousin), and that the said John was arranging to sell 'his estates and interests in the lands of Glasshouse' to his wealthy Dublin nephew, Joshua Smith (V. 16), son and heir of the last mortgagee. The proposed sale does not appear to have been carried through, as John's granddaughter, Elizabeth (VI. 31), possessed the property and left it by will to her cousins, Colonel Lawrence Parsons (now K.C.B.) and George Henry Smith (VII. 29). There is little doubt that the family of Aquila fell upon bad times.

Of his children, *Ralph* married Mary, daughter of William Hogg of Limerick, *Jonathan*, another Limerick lady, the daughter of William End. *Elizabeth* married Ralph Smith (V. 25), who emigrated with his family to Montreal, and

Judith married Joshua Dancer, a second cousin of her own and grandson of Sir Thomas Dancer, 4th Bart.

It ought not to be difficult to trace the descendants of the two brothers, if any remain, and an effort ought to be made to do so.

The Ralph who married Mary Hogg had five sons and one daughter. The eldest, William, married a Miss Crampton; the second, Aquila, married in 1825, Charity, fifth daughter of Richard Dancer (? M.D.); of the others we have no record.



AQUILA SMITH, M.D.
b. 1806, d. 1889

CHAPTER VI

WILLIAM OF ANNAGHBEG AND GORTCREAN

IV. *Children of William*: (1) Aquila, (2) Joshua, (3) William, (4) Elizabeth—others.

V. *Children of William*: (1) Aquila, (2) Joshua—others.

VI. *Children of Aquila*: (1) William, (2) Joshua, (3) Aquila, M.D.—others.

VII. *Children of Dr. Aquila Smith*: (1) Arthur Aquila, (2) Walter George, (3) Vincent Arthur—others.

HAVING dealt with the scanty records of his elder brother, we now turn to William, the second son.

To the industry of that well-known physician and antiquarian, Dr. Aquila Smith of Dublin, William's great-grandson, we owe the oldest extant pedigree of the family, which, although incorrect in some details, was the inspiration of our later work, and of the very full pedigree now filed among the records of the Office of Arms in Dublin Castle. Dr. Smith's pedigree preserves the family tradition of a granddaughter of William of Annaghbeg (III. 5) and probably of his daughter.

Dr. Smith gives the following notes on transcripts made by him of papers relating to this branch.

'The accuracy of the pedigree' [viz. the whole pedigree which he had drawn up] 'derived from Mr. Thomas Howard's oral information, and tabulated by my brother William, is established in many particulars by my great-grandfather's memorandums.'

(Signed) 'Aquila Smith, M.D. 12th of September 1885.'

'The Pedigree was copied by me from one drawn by my brother William about the year 1825 while at Shinrone from oral information of Thomas Howard Esq. [*vide* v. 15], who is the only authority up to the birth of my great-grandfather, A.D. 1700, whose autograph, and the dates of his own birth, and of his nine children, I possess.'

An extract from the autograph referred to is as follows :

'I, William Smith, of Annaghbeg, was born at Gortine in Loer Ormond, in the county of Tipperary, in the year of our Lord 1700, on the first of February' (Note :—Annaghbeg is 5 miles from Nenagh, 'Gortine' is Gurteen, mentioned above).

'T. Howard married Phoebe Cantrell, daughter of John Cantrell my grand-father's brother-in-law, A. S.'

'I have copied on separate sheets Howard's pedigrees of the collateral branches, which will aid anyone who is inclined to test the accuracy of the descents, or to ascertain if anyone among the host of Smiths is worthy of remembrance, or attained any professional distinction. A. S.'

William Smith of Annaghbeg married, probably about the year 1737, Priscilla Kent of Garrykennedy, a near relation, no doubt, of his brother Ralph's wife, Aquila Kent's daughter. It is evident that the name Aquila in both these branches comes from the Kents.

Of William's three sons the eldest, Aquila, married one of the Hastings family of Killaloe, but seems to have left no descendants. Most likely she was his first cousin, a daughter of Phoebe Smith, who married Hastings (see Chapter III).

The second, Joshua, married in 1744, Frances daughter of Richard Carroll, of Emmel Castle, great-grandson of that John 'Roe' O'Carroll whose name occurs at the beginning of this memoir, and the last Carroll of Emmel. Thus the blood of the princes of Ely was mingled with that of the hated Cromwellian interloper. Their son William Carroll Smith married Elizabeth Doolan of Kilmurry, two of their children in turn also marrying into the same family. The third son, William of Yewston, Nenagh, married three times ; first in 1772 Abigail, daughter of Parsons Poe (or as they now write the name Poë), of Knock, Co. Tipperary, by whom he had Aquila. Aquila, like his cousin, married one of the Doolans of Kilmurry, Catherine by name. He was the father of Dr. Aquila Smith of Dublin, whose elder brother, William Poe Smith, a barrister, married Maria Rainsford, dying without issue at the age of seventy-seven in the year 1876.

The other two marriages of William of Yewston had no

male issue ; Martha, a daughter of Anne Molloy, his second wife, was the mother of Dr. Aquila's wife, Esther Faucett.

Dr. Aquila's only uncle, Joshua (v. 10), of Banagher, married in 1802 Priscilla, daughter of Amos Palmer of Derry House ; they had one son, William (vi. 18), who emigrated to Australia, probably about 1825, and whose descendants in all probability form by now an Australian branch of the King's County Smiths.

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Dr. Aquila Smith himself had seven sons and five daughters.

The *eldest*, *Arthur Aquila*, born 12 May 1833, died at Calcutta 3 June 1881. The next died in infancy. The third, *William Faucett*, was born 3 July 1841, but the date of his death is unknown, as he disappeared. He married in America Annie Smith, and had a daughter Esther. After divorce he married again and had another daughter, also Esther, who married Porter.

The *fourth son*, *Walter George, M.D., &c.*, of 25 Merrion Square, Dublin, was born 3 June 1844, married 28 June 1873 Annie E., daughter of George Lambart Cathcart. His wife died 6 April 1893, leaving him two sons and six daughters.

Raymond Walter Aquila, born 14 March 1877, is a barrister in Dublin. Cecil Lambart, born 23 February 1879, is a solicitor. Of the daughters, Helen Mabel married the Rev. John Lubbock Robinson, eldest son of the Dean of St. Patrick's, and Rector of St. Anne's, Dublin, and nephew of the first Lord Avebury. Muriel Maud married Dr. Archibald Valentine, of Southsea.

It may encourage the patient searcher to add here that it was chance that called the attention of the writer to the possibility of a relationship between his family and that of Dr. Aquila Smith. Seeing the familiar crest 'a Unicorn's Head in a Ducal Crown' in the house of Dr. Walter Smith, in Dublin, led to inquiries and the production of the pedigree to which we have already alluded.

The writer was well acquainted with the late, and truly to be lamented, *Vincent Arthur Smith*, C.I.E., D.Litt., I.C.S., the fifth son, to whose brilliant historical research India owes a debt of gratitude. He died 6 February 1920. Dr. Vincent

was a careful genealogist, and no doubt his sons will take up the task of preserving their family records.

Of Dr. Aquila Smith's daughters, only one, Sophia, married; she and her sister Emma were known in Dublin as 'the beautiful Miss Smiths'. Emma certainly preserved her beauty of feature and charm of manner to extreme old age. It is sad to add that she came to a heartrending death in 1920 through her clothes catching alight in front of the fire when she was over eighty. Mrs. Ratcliffe, her sister, has several children.

The late Dr. Vincent Smith left three sons and one daughter, all of whom married; and it is remarkable that of a family of numerous branches, the grandsons of Dr. Vincent Smith and those of the writer's father, Richard William Smith of Duneske, Cahir, are the only existing male representatives, of whom we have any record, in the ninth generation. The fifth generation produced twenty males, the sixth and seventh twenty-four, and the eighth only eleven. (See the skeleton pedigree.)

Dr. Vincent Smith's eldest son *Alfred Aquila*, Lieut.-Col. (1921) 58th Rifles, Indian Frontier Force, was born 2 June 1877, and married 13 April 1910 Kate, daughter of Charles Wilson Gray, of Calcutta. He has one son, Charles Aquila Vincent, born 23 January 1911. The second, *Vincent Percy*, R.E., was born 1 May 1881, and married 27 October 1906 Luisli, daughter of . . . Bueler, of Winterthur, Switzerland. They have two children, Percy Aquila Vincent, born 13 August 1909, and Nancy Elizabeth Vincent, born 4 September 1912.

The third son, *Herbert Arthur*, M.A. Oxon., Barrister-at-Law, Prof. of Jurisprudence, McGill University, Montreal, was born 4 August 1885 and married 25 July 1912 Moray (Sarah) McPhee (of Helensburgh, N.B.). They have three sons, *Patrick* born 8 October 1913, *Denis* born 5 November 1916, and *Kenneth* born 6 July 1918.

Silvia, the daughter, married 5 October 1915 Thomas Lambert Drapes.

Note on Aquila (Aquilla) Smith, M.D., M.R.I.A.

Dr. Aquila Smith (vi. 17) appears to have been quite the most able and distinguished member of our family. It may be that his third cousin, Sir Francis William Smith, M.D. (vi. 20), who was his contemporary, was equally brilliant, but then Sir Francis died at about the age of 40, while Dr. Aquila lived to be 84.

In addition to his professional attainments, Dr. Smith was a learned antiquarian, and a very great authority on Irish coins, on which subject he has left several works, published originally in the *Transactions of the Royal Irish Academy*, of which he was a member, in the *Numismatic Chronicle of the Kilkenny Archaeological Society*, and in the *Journal of the Irish Archaeological Society*. His numerous drawings of coins—there was then no other way of reproducing them—are quite remarkable in their execution.

Note on Vincent Aquila Smith, son of the above.

Dr. Smith, among other works, was the author of the following: *Asoka*; *The Early History of India*; *A History of Fine Arts in India and Ceylon*; and *Akbar, the Great Mogul*. He was C.I.E., M.A. (Dublin and Oxon.), Hon. D.Litt. (Dublin), M.R.A.S., and Gold Medallist of the Royal Asiatic Society. He was also one of the greatest living authorities on Indian coins, so much so that some years ago the Calcutta Museum sent home to him their collection for classification and arrangement.

CHAPTER VII

JOSHUA, OF DUBLIN AND OF SHINRONE (III. 6)

IV. *Children of Joshua* : (1) Robert, (2) Ralph, (3) Joshua, (4) John, (5) Patten, (6) Jane, (7) Mary, (8) Frances, and 9 others.

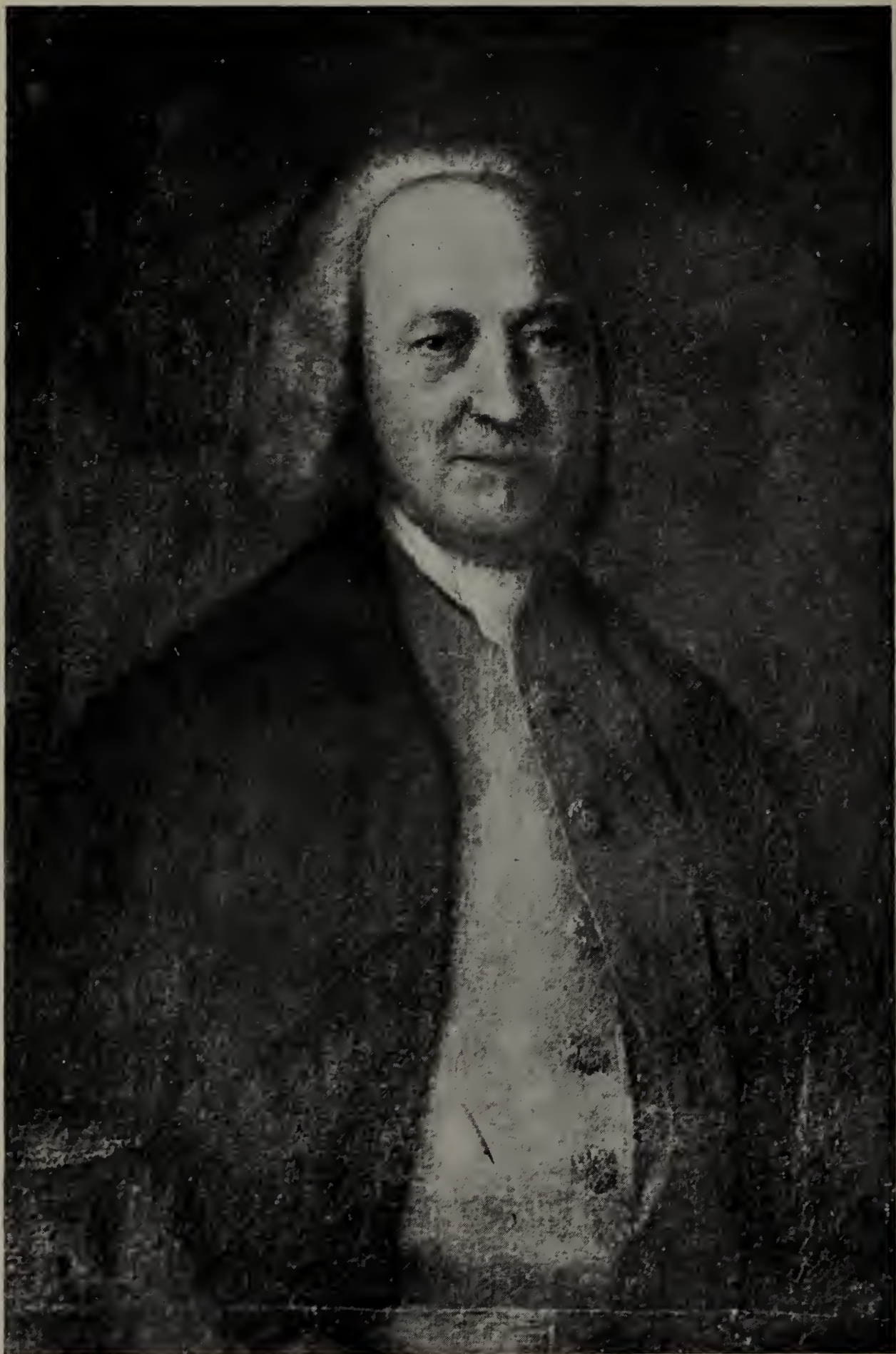
WE now come to the third brother, Joshua. He was probably born at Gurteen, as was his elder brother William.

Joshua became a solicitor in Dublin ; he married at twenty-seven, on 16 June 1738, in St. John's Church, Dorothy, only child of Robert Patten, a wealthy merchant. The licence is directed to Prebendary Maturin.

Yet Joshua's heart was in the country, and to Shinrone he returned some years before his comparatively early death. Here and hereabouts his relations held property, and he himself in 1763 obtained the leasehold of Cullenwaine, some five miles south of the village.

In Shinrone he was among old friends, and they, after all, are best when a man begins to feel that he has no longer the energy wherewith he once faced the world. Ralph, his eldest brother, was still in Glasshouse ; his cousins were at Kilcomin, the Cromwellian grant ; his father, too, had lived at Roscrea, five miles away, now for many years, and his brother William's family were settled at Annaghbeg, a fifteen-mile drive, near the shores of the Lough Derg. Joshua had evidently come home to die, and to die among the friends and scenes of his youth.

A stone in Shinrone Churchyard enshrines his memory : ' To Joshua Smith, Esq., died 15th February 1767 aged 56 years. He many years before he died chose this burial place for himself and family. Also Mrs. Dorothy Smith, relict of the above Joshua Smith, died 24th September 1791



JOSHUA SMITH

b. 1711, d. 1766



DOROTHY SMITH (PATTEN)

b. 1715, d. 1791

aged 76.' Mrs. Dorothy was the mother of seventeen children.

Three considerable branches of our family descend from the pair. From the second the present writer derives.

Major Bramston-Newman, whose mother was a Miss Bramston-Smith, a great-granddaughter of Joshua's eldest son, possesses oil paintings of Joshua and Dorothy, evidently executed when he was about fifty. He is wearing the full wig of the period and a brown coat with brass buttons. The forehead is large, the eyes blue, the nose hooked. She is a handsome woman, dark and with clear-cut features. A string of pearls surmounts her hair. Mrs. Newman's father had a quantity of Smith silver, probably old, crested with the 'unicorn and ducal crown'. It is a cause for regret that this was stolen from their house in Fitzwilliam Street, Dublin, and never recovered, as the year-mark might have afforded a clue as to the date when the family began to display arms, which they plainly did not do in the earlier generations.

Of Joshua's family, Robert settled in Dublin; Ralph succeeded his father in Shinrone; Joshua lived in Dublin, but apparently died unmarried, and Patten, after living some time in Dublin, settled in Roscrea.

Of the daughters, Jane married 'Richard Hayes, merchant, of Dublin', and had at least one son; Mary married Richard Dancer, of Hilton, near CloghJordan, third son of Sir Thomas Dancer, 4th Bart., High Sheriff of Tipperary in 1741 and Mayor of Cashel in 1749; Frances married William Goulding, Lieut. in the Roscrea Yeomanry and great-grandfather of the present Sir William Goulding, Bart.

The names of the seventeen children of Joshua and Dorothy Smith were entered in a Bible which passed into the possession of his granddaughter, Mary, Mrs. Vizer Bridge, and was copied into another Bible from which the writer copied the entries. When the eldest child was born the mother was 22 or 23, and she was 45 when the seventeenth saw the light, which event she survived nearly 31 years.

When Joshua, the father, died in 1767, the younger children were quite small; Patten would not yet be 6 years old, Ralph

was 22 and Robert 24, John not yet 11, Jane was just grown up, Mary 15, and Frances a playmate of Patten.

Joshua (III. 6), like his father and his uncle John, made over his landed property to his son in his own lifetime.

Cullenwaine, which he held on a lease from 'Peter Holmes of Johnstown, Co. Tip. Esq.' for £270 rent, was an estate of 541 acres, together with the 'Customs' of Cullenwaine Fair (namely, a small fee chargeable on sales of cattle, sheep, &c.). He never lived on the property, subletting it to a farmer.



ROBERT SMITH

b. 1741, d. 1792



ANNE SMITH (BROWN)

m. 1767

CHAPTER VIII

ROBERT OF DUBLIN

V. *Children of Robert*: Joshua, William, John, and others.

VI. *Children of Joshua*: Robt. Bramston, Sir Francis Wm. Parker.

1741]. JOSHUA'S eldest son, Robert, was born on 8 December 1741 and remained in Dublin. Here, like his mother's father, he became an eminently successful business man and an Alderman of the City. He is commonly described in deeds, &c., as 'Robert Smith, Esq.', rather than 'Merchant', or 'Mr.', and so, no doubt, was a person of consideration. His surviving accounts, &c., lead us to conclude that he left his business interests as a wine and porter merchant in the hands of a manager.

There is a tradition in the family that what is now called 'Guinness's Brewery' in Dublin 'once belonged to the Smiths'. That it ever 'belonged to the Smiths' does not agree with known dates, but Robert Patten, Robert Smith's grandfather, may have owned a brewery where Guinness's now stands, in the early part of the eighteenth century.

1767]. Robert married on 20 October 1767 a Dublin lady named Anne Brown, who brought him a considerable fortune. Mrs. Thesiger Daniell has portraits of both of them, of which she remarks, 'His is especially pleasing. Anne is in green with rather nice lace and pearls.' Mrs. Daniell (*née* Griffith-Phibbs) is their great-great-granddaughter.

Robert appears to have lived until near his death in the house in Smock Alley which he inherited from his grandfather, Robert Patten.

Smock Alley is, or was, situated just back of Essex Quay and Wood Quay, and ran between Parliament Street and Fishamble Street, that is, between the Castle and the River Liffey. Whether his business premises were here we do not

know; they may have been. It would have been an excellent situation for a wine merchant's office. 'Wine', as used to be said, 'the only trade fit for a gentleman!' However, we know that Joshua, his son, had premises in *Castle Street*, which is near at hand.

One hundred and sixty years ago Robert would have found himself in much better company in Smock Alley than he would to-day. 'This district is the oldest part of the city. The courts, alleys and streets round the Castle and Cathedrals are of great antiquity; hardly a house but has sheltered some notable person. Fishamble Street, Winetavern Street and Bridge Street have retained their names for hundreds of years. In this neighbourhood (No. 9 Hoey's Court) Dean Swift was born in 1667.' 'In the Latin School which in the 18th Century occupied the site of the Church of St. Michael le Pole, Henry Grattan and John Fitzgibbon, afterwards Earl of Clare, were educated together.'

Later in life Robert lived in North Great George's Street, then a fashionable quarter. He died in 1792, when he was not quite fifty-one, his will being dated 25 January 1790. Dublin air does not seem to have agreed with the Smiths as well as the breezy bogs of the King's County. Before his death Robert lived at Hampstead, near Dublin, which still belongs to his great-great-grandson, Lieut.-Col. R. Bramston-Newman.

1768]. Robert's eldest son, Joshua, was born in 1768, and married in 1801 Maria, daughter and co-heiress of Sir Parker Steele, 2nd Bart., of Hampstead, Co. Dublin. She had previously been engaged to one of those who, in the words of John Kells Ingram, S.F.T.C.D., 'rose in dark and evil days, To right their native land'. Councillor Henry Shears, her betrothed, together with his brother, and Bagenal Harvey, Esq., not to mention many other men of standing, were hanged for complicity in the Rebellion of 1798.

It may well be that the unhappy lady never recovered from the shock. Her letters to her husband give the impression of one whose mind is distraught with misery, and it seems likely enough that this tragedy lay at the root of her trouble rather than any fault on either side.

Joshua had been bred to the Bar, but whether he practised much does not appear. He seems to have been in easy

circumstances and to have spent a good deal of his time in England.

They belonged to a very interesting literary coterie in Dublin, a mass of papers left by Maria Smith still surviving; among them are letters of Felicia Hemans, various verses, some unpublished, by 'Tommy' Moore, notes, &c., from Lady (Sidney) Morgan, E. R. Maturin, the playwright, &c., from which the present writer has made extracts which are added in an appendix to this volume. But one of her descendants says about his great-grandmother; 'she was, I know, a most troublesome and extravagant wife to poor Joshua, and neglected her children for her artistic set, to say nothing of squandering his hard-earned guineas;' so perhaps our charitable surmises may after all be only partly true. Nevertheless the chosen friend and confidante of Felicia Hemans must have been an exceptional woman.

A parody of 'The Harp that once', written in 1839, a very few years after the publication of the original by Thomas Moore, may amuse the reader, as it refers to the lady's eldest son, Robert Bramston-Smith, mentioned below.

Air, 'The harp that once thro' Tara's Halls'.

The horse that once o'er Westmeath's walls

The Soul of Bob Smith carried

Now lies quite done in Bob Smith's stalls

Since ever Bob Smith married.

So sleeps the Bravo of former days

So all his hunting's o'er

And the nag that could Bob's spirit raise

Now feels the spur no more.

No more to cover side he goes

Since the heart of Smith is gone

To Mrs. Smith and autres choses—

'He'd sooner die than run.'

Thus Smith now so seldom wakes

So seldom's up to fun

That *we* now think him no great shakes.

He's diddled, he is done.

To Robt. Smyth, Esq.,
2 Fitzwilliam Place.

Having dealt with Joshua, the eldest son of Robert (IV. 14), we now pass on. William, the second son, was Colonel of the 4th Dragoon Guards, and fought at the Curragh in the Rebellion of 1798.

John, the third son, was a barrister. Sarah and Jane, the sisters, both married, one becoming Mrs. Walsh and the other Mrs. Howie.

None but Joshua (v. 16) left any family. He had three sons.

The youngest, Parker, Barrister-at-Law, died under twenty, unmarried. A beautiful crayon drawing of him is now in the possession of his grandniece, Mrs. Thesiger Daniell, and also a miniature which belongs to Col. Bramston-Newman. The next, Francis William (vi. 20), M.D., had a short but brilliant career. Having been elected a member of the King's and Queen's College of Physicians, he was appointed Physician to the Lord-Lieutenant (Lord Mulgrave), and from him received the honour of knighthood on 13 April 1835. His arms were then inscribed in the Knights' Register at Ulster's Office in Dublin Castle, the same arms being confirmed seventy-three years later to the descendants of his second cousin, Henry Birch Smith (v. 24), great-grandfather of the writer.

Sir Francis married in 1833 Sophia Caroline, daughter of John Prendergast. He was not forty when he died, leaving one son, Sydney A. Smith, who was in the Diplomatic Service in Persia, and a daughter Frances. Sydney married a Persian lady, by name Fatima, thereby ensuring that the name of Smith should not be unknown even in that 'antique land', for he left numerous descendants. That Sir Francis was a most patriotic Irishman is evident from the following letter written from Paris 5 November 1840, not long before he died. It is to his brother. A short quotation will suffice. 'Do you know I think that before long a very enlarged representation, or a separate legislature, must be given to Ireland, as well as a total abolition of Church Property. . . . I trust that the movement in favour of Irish manufactures is a general one, and may not become political—at least not religiously so.'

Another evidence that Sir Francis identified himself with



COL. ROBERT BRAMSTON-SMITH, D.L.

d. 1897. Aged 83

his native land may be found in the fact that in registering his arms he took green as the principal *tincture* whereas it had heretofore been blue.

Sir Francis is described as a very brilliant and handsome man. Indeed, good looks appear to have run in the family, as they say wooden legs do in some.

He was well aware of his personal attractions. One day when entering the room of one of his patients he was admiring himself in the glass, when he was recalled to earth by a voice from the bed, 'You're very handsome, doctor, but your bottle doesn't cure.'

The eldest son, Robert Bramston-Smith, of Hampstead, Co. Dublin, and Pencraig, Anglesey, J.P. and D.L., Colonel of Militia, was called to the Bar, Easter 1828, married 4 April 1839, Elizabeth Charlotte, daughter of Sir Richard Griffith, of Munster Grillagh, and 2 Fitzwilliam Place, Dublin, and prefixed the surname of Bramston to his own in the same year.

He had three daughters: the eldest, terrible to relate, was burnt to death when eighteen years of age. The second, Francis Charlotte, married George Phibbs, Lieut.-Col. 87th R.I. Fusiliers; and Matilda Elizabeth, the third, married John Adam Richard Newman, D.L., of Dromore, Mallow.

Robert Smith (IV. 14), eldest son of Joshua and Dorothy, is therefore now only represented in the female line, by the children of Mr. Newman of Dromore, who still possess a good deal of the old Smith property in or about Dublin; namely, Colonel J. R. Pretymann-Newman, M.P.; Lieut.-Col. R. Bramston-Newman, M.V.O., D.L.; and their sister, Grace, formerly Mrs. Villiers-Stuart, of Dromana, now Lady Muir of Deanston; and by those of Colonel Phibbs, whose daughter Mrs. Thesiger Daniell, of Pencraig, has already been referred to.

See *Appendix I*, p. 83.

CHAPTER IX

RALPH (IV. 15) OF KILCOMIN

Children of Ralph: (1) Joshua, (2) Henry Birch, (3) Ralph, (4) John, (5) Jane, (6) Mary and others.

WE now turn to Ralph, second son of Joshua and Dorothy (III. 6). To him his father left his interests in Cullenwaine and in Shinrone, whither he had himself retired some three years before his death.

1743]. Born 24 April 1743, Ralph lived to be seventy-seven, marrying in his twenty-fifth year (1769), Jane, daughter of the Rev. Wm. Birch, of the Valley House, Roscrea, whose sister married his younger brother, Patten. Among the witnesses of this marriage we find 'Aquila Kent'; no doubt the same family as Jane and Priscilla Kent, who married his uncles Ralph and William (III. 4 and III. 5), or Phoebe Kent, who married his first cousin, Aquila Smith of Glasshouse.

Ralph is described as 'of Kilcomin'. He himself heads his letters 'Shinrone', but Kilcomin House, where he lived, and which was the property of his cousins, was only $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Shinrone, the post-town.

As to his people-in-law, the Birches. So far as is known to the writer, Mr. Birch had himself migrated from England and settled in Roscrea, where either he, or his sons, started a distillery. The sons' names were Richard, Edward, and George.

A later generation—evidently grandsons of the old gentleman—George, Henry, and James, closed the distillery, influenced no doubt by Father Mathew's great temperance movement of 1840, and for this obedience to a moral impulse they were much respected, as of course they must have lost heavily.

The reader will probably remember with what extraordinary power Father Mathew's crusade swept over Ireland. The preacher seemed like a second Peter the Hermit, and his message, coming from a scion of a well-known Irish family and a *sagart-a-Roma* (Irish, pron. soggith-a-Rooma = a priest of Rome) to boot, appealed with a double force to a people at once enthusiastic and deeply religious.

It is remarkable that Theobald Mathew's own enlistment in the cause of 'Temperance' was due to the words of a good 'Quaker' in Cork—who pointed out to him what power he—a priest—might wield in winning the nation from the slavery of drink, in which so many lay.

Poles apart in some ways from the Catholic system, Quaker mysticism, where it is genuine, even though defective in its teaching, seldom fails in its appeal. The simple, earnest lives of good Quakers, their obviously genuine interest in the welfare of their neighbours, always won a regard among the Roman Catholic peasantry of Ireland, quite other than that in which they held their Protestant neighbours. The Gael with his inborn vision, always appreciates the spiritual mind, quickly discriminating it from mere traditional professions.

There is still a feeling in Ireland that it is unlucky to do a 'Quaker' a bad turn; for, 'as he would not resent it, God always did!'

Yet the Quaker, because of his very principles, was generally shrewder than his more bellicose neighbours; witness their saying, 'If thy friend deceive thee once, shame on him: if he deceive thee twice, shame on thee.'

Or another, by one of them to his bakery manager at his mills: 'Dost thou know X?' 'Yes.' 'Art thou sure thou knowest him?' 'Yes.' 'Did he ever owe thee money?' 'No.' 'Then thou has not known him.'

Yet Quakers and Roman Catholics, perhaps because both were once persecuted, perhaps because of their very difference in teaching, were never bad friends. There was no fear of one being taken for the other, and they both feared God!

But we have digressed.

1773]. The records of Ralph Smith are scanty. He lived at Shinrone the life of a quiet country gentleman, buying and selling cattle, negotiating about land, and no doubt taking a very occasional journey to Dublin to visit his brother Robert, and to taste for a brief space the pleasures of the capital. For a capital Dublin was in those days, with the town houses of the nobility and larger gentry and all the stir of a centre of political life, for then was the short and brilliant period of 'Grattan's Parliament and Legislative Independence'.

A letter written to Robert when he was thirty gives a glimpse into Ralph's life in the country. It acknowledges legacies from their grandfather, Robert Patten, and is addressed from Shinrone on 20 December 1773.

Dr. Bob,

I received yours of the 18th inst. and sends you Inclosed the rect. for the old man's Generous Bounty which please place to the credit of my act. for 60 of it. I beg you'll send Jos. [their youngest brother, aged 25] to Smithfield and let me know how the markets are, as I would be glad to send Down some Cattle after the Holy Days. Robin is very well and gives his duty to you and Mother and Desires I should return you his thanks for the Porter, wine etc. which Carroll delivered safe. I am Dr. Bob with love to sister and children,

Your affec. Bro.

Ralph Smith, Jnr.

Mr. Robt. Smith,
Smock Alley,
Dublin.

It will be noticed that he signs himself 'Junior'; Ralph Smith, Senr., would be Ralph (III. 4) of Glasshouse, their father's eldest brother, now aged seventy-four. (See Chapter V.)

There were many relatives near Shinrone besides the uncle at Glasshouse. John (IV. 17) eventually settled near at hand at Annaville. Their sisters Mary and Frances married in Roscrea, four miles away, where their youngest brother Patten

also came to live. Besides, there were more distant cousins, of the eldest branch of the family, who still owned the original property, living probably at Oakwood, near Kilcomin, Ralph's home.

1807]. In the year 1807 Ralph lost his wife, the mother of thirteen children, to whom he had been united for 38 years. Her first child was born when she was 20, and when she died her youngest was 15 years old.

1811]. Four years later he married again, Jane, eldest daughter of James Palmer. She had one son, Robert J. Smith (v. 51), who married in 1835 his second cousin, Phoebe Dancer, of Shinrone, whose father had married a daughter of Aquila Smith of Glasshouse (iv. 4), another near neighbour. Robert J. Smith lived at 'The Cottage', near Shinrone, but later emigrated with a large family to the United States. We might date this emigration about 1855. It would be interesting to trace their descendants. The only child whose name we know is Ralph Higham Smith, who died in 1848 *s.p.* The name 'Higham' or 'Dancer' might afford a clue to any searcher in U.S.A.

Some of these old Smiths had what I heard described as 'enormous families'. A large proportion died young, evidently of consumption. Many emigrated to the U.S.A., Canada, or Australia.

It yet remains to be discovered whether any of these scions of our old stock have risen to distinction in newer and roomier lands. The names and dates of birth of Ralph's children were entered in a Bible, later in the possession of his daughter, Mrs. Vizer Bridge. The same Bible has entries of the children of Joshua and Dorothy, his father and mother.

The only other extant notices of Ralph consist of various financial arrangements, backings of bills, negotiations about leases, &c., with his unfortunate younger brother, Patten.

1820]. Ralph lived to see three of his sons and two of his daughters married, and one at least of his grandsons grow up. He died in 1820 at the age of seventy-six. I have what, on comparison with an existing letter, proves to be the reverse

impression of his signature—a fine bold hand—blotted on the blank leaf of a copy of *Paradise Lost*. A man who chose Milton for his reading cannot have been entirely without culture and refinement, as was often the case with the country gentry of Ireland, as well as of England, in the eighteenth century and indeed in later times.

A well-known passage in Macaulay's *History of England* (Chapter III, 'State of England in 1685') on the Country Gentry is very much to the point in this connexion, for in Ireland some things are apt to lag behind the rest of the world, and Ireland in 1800 was socially very much in the same condition as England in 1700.

Ralph appears to have been fairly well-to-do as regards ready money. We find him negotiating the purchase of some of his brother Patten's property—the 'Castle' holding at Shinrone, as a means of extricating the latter from his difficulties, and able to pay £2,000 on a bond in connexion with his brother's rash ventures. Still he left his property apparently in good order at his death.

Both he and his first wife lie in Shinrone churchyard :

'Here lie the remains of Jane Smith, alias Birch, who departed this life 25th day of May in the year of our Lord 1807 aged 58 years. She was wife of Mr. Ralph Smith of Shinrone, who had this stone erected in memory of her many virtues.

'Also the remains of the above-named Ralph Smith who departed this life 26th of January 1820, aged 77 years.'

Of Ralph Smith's large family, only two of the sons left descendants.

Joshua (v. 21), who is mentioned in the letter quoted, does not appear to have married or reached old age.

To *Henry Birch Smith* (v. 24), the fourth son, a chapter is devoted below. He is the great-grandfather of numerous descendants, the writer among them.

The next son, *Ralph Smith* (v. 25), called 'The Major', was born 30 September 1777, married his second cousin, Elizabeth (v. 3), daughter of Aquila Smith, of Glasshouse

(IV. 4), in 1801, and emigrated with his 'enormous' family to Montreal some time after 1828. Of the date of his death, or the names of his children in Canada, we have so far no record. His eldest, Jane, married Thos. Bridge, of Roscrea, in 1828. Another son, *John* (v. 28), of Clifden, Co. Galway, married Catherine Dancer, of Hilton, his cousin. Two of his daughters married Bridges, of Roscrea.

CHAPTER X

JOHN OF ANNAVILLE (IV. 17)

Son of John: John; Grand-daughter: Elizabeth.

1755]. THE third son of Joshua and Dorothy, who left issue, is John of Annaville, near Shinrone, and about three miles from Ralph's home, Kilcomin, and a little less from Glasshouse. He was born 24 July 1755, and married Elizabeth Palmer, the daughter of one of his neighbours.

1796]. He had one son, John, who was born in 1796, when his father was over forty.

John married firstly his cousin, Hannah Palmer, in 1823. She had no children, and on her death, in 1836, he married Kate, the daughter of John Lawder, of Ashford, Co. Roscommon, whose other two daughters married Lawrence Parsons and Robert Smith (VI. 28) respectively.

To his daughter and only child Elizabeth he left his estate, head-rents from Glasshouse and elsewhere. She, in turn, left the life-interest to her husband, Capt. Patrickson; and having no children herself, the reversion to her sister's children. Thus Glasshouse, &c., fell to the share of George Henry Smith, only son of Robert (VI. 28), who sold his interests, under the Land Purchase Act, and to his cousin, Sir Lawrence Parsons, K.C.B., who did the same.

CHAPTER XI

PATTEN OF ROSCREA

IT now remains to speak of Patten, youngest son of Joshua and Dorothy Smith. Born in 1760, he was the youngest of the seventeen children, and apparently was made a pet of by his wealthy old grandfather, Robert Patten. Patten was only thirteen when the old man died in 1773, when he found himself with a legacy of £1,500, which, of course, represented much more 150 years ago than it does now, together with '£50 sterling to be applied in putting him out an apprentice to some trade, business, or profession'.

This legacy seems to have done Patten much more harm than good: 'a small independence is often a misfortune, it makes a man small, and does not make him independent.' He appears from his writing and elaborate accounts to have espoused the merchant's craft, and to have been trained as a clerk, probably under his elder brother Robert's supervision, but he does not seem to have taken to work in Dublin.

1782]. He married when only twenty-two Mary Birch of Roscrea, sister to his brother Henry's wife, and later settled in that town, embarking on extensive ventures far beyond his means—a service of stage wagons between Limerick and Dublin, as well as several boats on the Grand Canal between Mountmellick and the capital.

To finance his schemes he borrowed largely from the Birches and from his nephew, Joshua Smith (v. 16), later a barrister in Dublin, who was quite a young man at the time, considerably Patten's junior, his own master, and well off.

Undoubtedly, Patten had large ideas, and under happier circumstances and with wiser methods might have made his fortune.

1793]. In March 1793 we find him in Roscrea, getting to work on his various ambitious plans; Joshua, his nephew, had just succeeded to his father's property, and no doubt shared in his uncle Patten's enthusiastic ideas. Then five years later came the great Rebellion and the financial breakdown which followed the Act of Union in 1800. Patten came to grief, involving his inexperienced cousin in his downfall.

We must not judge him too severely: a little more hardship—a little better training—or even a larger fortune, might have made all the difference; and after all, he himself and those depending upon him were the chief sufferers.

Patten's descendants still survive and flourish, and will forgive the writer if he has exercised the historian's privilege in using the material before him. The true estimate of character belongs to a Higher Court, and the best side is often seen the least.

It is to be hoped that Patten's living representatives will supplement our very scanty account of their branch.

* * * * * *

Thus far we have traced the fortunes of the Smiths of Kilcomin and Glasshouse, endeavouring to elucidate the lives of each in the light of the times in which he lived, and to set down so far as may be the lands they held.

The old order changes, the old properties have mostly passed into other hands; but the old tradition remains, and may stimulate to worthy deeds.

The Puritan source is not dry in Ireland, not by a long way. It has been 'swept into the Irish stream' it is true, but not to be 'lost', as Froude would have us believe. It fulfils its destiny, it mingles with the river.

The Puritan leaven is still working, or perhaps it has done its work, for it has become incorporated with the loaf of Irish life for ever.

As I write I remember the remark of the rough old captain of the 'Waterford Boat', in which we often crossed to Bristol to go to school, and who would always have his cheery joke with us boys. He was talking about the evictions and consequent boycotting in Tipperary town in the Eighties, in

which William O'Brien took such a prominent lead. His comment on the people's stiff front may serve to show what 'Irish Ireland' thinks to-day of their sometime enemies and ousters.

'They are all descended from Cromwell's soldiers, and that is what makes them so b . . . determined.'

'What matter that at different shrines we pray unto one God—
What matter that at different times your fathers won the sod—
So start not Irish-born man, if you're to Ireland true,
We heed not race, nor creed, nor clan, We've hearts and hands
for you.'¹

¹ Thomas Davis, *Orange and Green*.

PART II

CHAPTER I

HENRY BIRCH SMITH OF CLAREEN

IT has already been suggested that each existing branch of the family might supplement the preceding story.

I will now record some memorials of my own immediate ancestors, whether gleaned by word of mouth from those who knew them, or knew those who knew them; or taken from other sources. It would be a pity that anything which might be of interest to our successors should be lost through our neglect.

My great-grandfather, Henry Birch Smith, of Clareen, near Shinrone, was commonly known among his relations by the not very respectful *soubriquet* of 'Old Wattle', from a habit he had of saying to his men, when they were inclined to be slack, 'now wattle away, boys'. To 'wattle' is, strictly speaking, to plait osiers or willows, but he applied it to any labour they might be at, and very likely encouraged their comprehension by more direct methods if words failed. He was one of the tallest and biggest men in the King's County, and in a cattle fair you would be sure to see his head up above every one else. He was also one of the best-natured, very warm-hearted, hot-tempered, may-be, but then it was all over in a minute; and indeed this impulsive goodness of heart is apparent from letters which remain. Henry's uncle, Patten, his father's youngest brother, was always in money difficulties, and in debt to his relations. It is now Henry, twenty-three and a half years of age and newly married, that we find trying to discover a way out; mediating with the creditors, apologizing for not writing to Patten, refusing to take interest for money lent.

'A fine warm-hearted man, the best I have ever met'—so his daughter-in-law described him in after years.



HENRY BIRCH SMITH, OF CLAREEN
b. 1776, d. 1849

By way of further exhibiting what sort of man Henry was : he would never use the coronet under his crest, as he imagined it a sort of claim to noble birth or extraction, which of course it is not, but he told his children that they might do so if they wished, as their mother had titled connexions. He used simply the Unicorn's head, erased, as also did my grandfather, although the proper crest of the family has the 'ducal crown' or 'crest coronet'.

Placed against this evidence of humble-mindedness, it is amusing to note that one of his younger brothers, John, who had himself married a daughter of Richard Dancer, uncle to Sir Amyrald Dancer, fifth Bart., started a shop in Shinrone, with the avowed intention of 'humbling the pride of the Smiths of Clareen', although he was quite well off, and had no need to do so for any other reason.

Of his father's sons who left any descendants, Henry was the eldest. He was born on 26 June 1776. He married when only twenty-two, Eleanor, daughter and co-heiress with her twin-sister Barbara, of George Nuttall, of Boleybeg, Co. Carlow, who had died not long after the birth of his daughters. The year of this marriage, 1798, was that of the Great Rebellion, by which, however, the King's County, or North Tipperary, was not much affected. Writing from Roscrea to Dublin on 30 December 1798, Henry's uncle, Patten, concludes a letter by saying : 'I hope times are not altogether so alarming as you fear ; we are quiet here as yet, perhaps for want of opportunity.' Henry, as might be expected, served in the Yeomanry in this anxious time. His marriage was no doubt regarded as a satisfactory one.

Mr. Nuttall was a man of good property ; Sherwood, his estate, containing about 1,600 statute acres (924 Irish) of good land 'enclosed within the pales or other fences of Sherwood Park'. It was held by lease from James, Duke of Ormonde, but was practically a freehold. George Nuttall came of good county stock ; his grandfather, who married Margaret Warburton, of Garryhinch, in 1701, appears to have been High Sheriff of Co. Carlow, and he himself married Mary Anne, daughter of Ephraim Carroll, M.P. of Rockfield,

Co. Wicklow, who was first cousin to the Marquis of Ely, and a descendant of the well-known eighteenth-century political celebrity, Charles Tottenham of Tottenham Green, better known as 'Tottenham in his Boots', a life-size portrait of whom hangs in the Irish National Gallery.

The Tottenhams, and consequently we, are also descended, through the Cliffs of Mulrangan Hall, from Adam Loftus, who was successively Archbishop of Armagh, Archbishop of Dublin, as well as Lord High Chancellor of Ireland, and who, having had a principal share in the foundation of Trinity College, Dublin, was appointed its first Provost.

I add here, without vouching for its accuracy, the story of 'Tottenham in his Boots' told by Barrington. The date is about 1740.

'It was formerly a custom that members attended the Irish House of Commons in full dress—an arrangement first broken through by the following circumstances :

'A very important constitutional question was debating between Government and the opposition—a question, by the bye, at which the English reader will probably feel surprised—namely "as to the application of a sum of £60,000, then lying *unappropriated* in the Irish Treasury, being a balance after paying all debts and demands upon the country or its establishments". The numbers seemed to be nearly poised—although it had been supposed that the majority would incline to give it to the King, whilst the opposition would recommend laying it out upon the country ; when the sergent-at-arms reported that a member wanted to force into the house, *undressed*, in dirty boots, and splashed up to his shoulders.

'The speaker could not oppose custom to privilege, and was necessitated to admit him. It proved to be Mr. Tottenham, of Ballycurry, County Wicklow, covered with mud, and wearing a pair of huge jack-boots !

'Having heard that the question was likely to come up sooner than he expected, he had, lest he should not be in time, mounted his horse at Ballycurry, set off in the night, ridden nearly thirty miles up to the Parliament House direct, and rushed in, without washing, or cleaning himself, to vote for *the Country*. He arrived at the critical moment ; and critical it was, for the numbers were in truth *equal*, and his casting vote gave a majority of one to "the country" party.

‘This anecdote could not die while the Irish Parliament lived ; and I recollect “Tottenham in his boots” remaining down to a very late period a standing toast at certain patriotic Irish tables.’

(Sir Jonah Barrington, *Recollections of his own Times*—‘Singular Customs of the Irish Parliament.’ 1820.)

Henry lived in several places. His eldest son was born at Killballaskeagh House, near Shinrone, in June 1799. In February 1800 he was still there, but in June 1801 we find him at Hybla, in the parish of Lacka, near Monasterevan, where he resided for upwards of ten years.

In 1829 we find him described as ‘Henry Smith of Clareen in the King’s County, Esq.’, and at Clareen he remained until his death in 1849.

He and his wife lie buried in Shinrone churchyard. Their tombstone is inscribed—‘Sacred to the memory of Henry Birch Smith, of Clareen, who died 3rd June, 1849, aged 72, and of his wife Eleanor, who died 30th January, 1845, aged 70 years.’

My great-grandfather, like many another of his class, fell a victim to typhus fever—that pestilence which dogged the steps of the Great Famine, and was its direct result.

The story is told that as he was driving home carrying back bread for the household, he was suddenly set upon by a poor famine-distraught peasant, who laid hold on the reins and stopped the horse. ‘What do you want, my poor man?’ said Henry to the sad ‘anatomy of death’.—‘Bread,’ was the answer; ‘we’re starving.’ ‘Well, you won’t be starving to-night’, and with impulsive generosity he gave him half of what he carried, and brought home half the usual rations, although they needed them badly enough in those times. He used to visit the poor people and do what he could for them, and this was how he contracted the ‘Famine Fever’.

He never lived on his own property at Cullenwaine, nor at Sherwood Park, which belonged to his wife and her twin sister, who had executed a deed of partition in 1800 when the latter married. My grand-uncle, Henry (his son), told me that his father was ‘always swopping places’, i. e. exchanging properties, and indeed this is the conclusion one would naturally come to from surviving records.

My uncle Henry also told me that when Sir Robert Peel was in Ireland (Chief Secretary in 1800) he wanted his father to go into political life, but he said he was *too busy*. Unlike most of his neighbours, he was a Liberal in politics—a matter of great scandal to all his Tory friends when he left their ranks. Like his cousin, Sir Frances Smith (VI. 20), he evidently thought for himself, and did not blindly follow his leader ‘like a sheep through a gap’, as we say in Ireland.

Henry and his wife must have been a funny-looking pair. He was a very big and tall man, while she was a little woman. She was apparently an indulgent mother, too, in that age of parental virtue and severity—the halcyon days of ‘Harry and Lucy’, ‘Rosamond’, *et hoc genus omne*—ideal prigs, as we now regard them—better than we, as they probably were. Those who knew Eleanor in her lifetime remembered of her how she used to chastise her children—whip them well—but with the end of her silk sash. How they must have loved their gentle mother, and their stormy-tempered, kind-hearted father! God rest them both! Her picture represents her as a rather plain-faced woman in the high-waisted dress of the Empire period. Henry looks a most pleasant, kindly man; the eyes blue, the nose straight, the hair gathered back in a powdered queue.

Four of their sons, and one of their two daughters, married. *Jane* became Mrs. Palmer Doolan of Derry House (2 October 1838); for the boys they provided, or intended to provide, as follows:

Ralph, the eldest, was to have his mother’s half of Sherwood Park, and Clareen House; *George-Nuttall*, the next (who was my grandfather), was to receive his aunt Barbara’s share of Sherwood. She, however, left the life-use to her husband, Major Thomas Studdert, of Roscrea, and he lived to be about ninety, long surviving my poor grandfather who died at thirty-three, my father coming in for the estate when he was twenty-five, and very hard-up indeed, in the year 1858.

Henry, the third surviving son, inherited his father’s own property of Cullenwaine, and as he married the ‘well-dowered

daughter' (as Homer would say) of Major-General Richard Stovin—whose sister married the Very Rev. William Warburton, Dean of Elphin, fourth son of Richard Warburton of Garrahinch—Uncle Henry turned out in the end to be the best off of all the brothers.

He lived at Temple Hill, Blackrock, Co. Dublin, was a member of the Kildare St. Club and of the Royal St. George Yacht Club, while his wife and daughter were always welcome visitors at the Vice-regal Lodge. Aunt Frances, Uncle Henry's wife, was niece, on her mother's side, to Sir John Palmer-Acland (first Bart. of Fairfield, Somerset), and granddaughter to Sir Arthur Acland, seventh Bart. of Fairfield.

His daughter, Frances Acland, was a very charming woman, as my father often told me; she never married, refusing many offers.

My great-grandfather's fourth son, *Robert Tottenham* (VI. 28), was always a delicate man, but 'the best of them all'. He was called after his mother's second cousin, Lord Robert Tottenham, Bishop of Killaloe, his godfather, in whose diocese he was born.

Uncle Robert lived at a place called 'Leipsic', near Shinrone, and married Alice, youngest daughter of John Lawder, of Ashford, Co. Roscommon.

This marriage had the result of bringing back into the family part of the old properties of Glasshouse, Boultry, and Clonfad. It came about in this way. John Lawder had three daughters; the eldest married Lawrence Parsons, and had a son, afterwards Sir Lawrence Parsons, K.C.B.; the second married John Smith of Annville, junior (V. 34), first and second cousin to Uncle Robert, leaving a daughter, Mrs. Patrickson, who left no children.

Uncle Robert had four daughters and one son, George Henry. His second cousin, John Smith of Annville, held the head-rents, or those next the head-rents, of Glasshouse, &c., and on the death of his daughter's husband, Capt. Patrickson, this old Smith estate was divided, under her will, between George Smith and Sir Lawrence Parsons, her cousins.¹

¹ Cf. Ch. X, p. 52.

The writer does not know the extent of the Glasshouse property at this period, but in the year 1732 it was about 653 acres.

Mrs. Palmer Doolan, my great-grandfather's married daughter, had two sons, of whom the eldest, called Amos Palmer Doolan after his father, died not long ago at Derry House, unmarried; the other, Craven Westenra Doolan, married Abigail, daughter of John Smith of Lismacrory, Co. Tipperary, a family in the neighbourhood, but unconnected with ours. Mabel, one of their daughters, married Capt. H. G. Sheppard of Clifton, now Kilcunahinbeg, near Knockshigowna, Co. Tipperary. The Sheppards were a considerable old landed family, who held property at Kilcunahin since the 'Cromwellian Settlement'—another Puritan family which was neither 'swept into the Irish stream' nor 'left the country', again to quote our preface.

I here insert, as illustrative of a too common side of life among the Irish gentry of ninety years ago, the account of a duel which took place between John Doolan of CloghJordan Park and William Sadleir of Scalaheen, Tipperary. And I give all the sordid details, as showing how little these 'affairs of honour' were really such in very many instances, even in the sense intended. One family, at least, in Co. Tipperary, is accused of having literally *fought itself* into the front rank of society.

Of the two principals in this affair, John Doolan's nephew was married to a daughter of Henry Birch Smith, the subject of this chapter, one of his sisters being married to William Carroll Smith, Henry's second cousin, and his brother's wife also nearly related to the Smiths. The Doolans were a very old county family, and the mainstay of sport in their district, Amos Palmer Doolan at one time keeping the hounds at Derry House, his place near Shinrone. All this probably accounts for their subsequent decay, nature exacting her penalties on extravagant dispositions.

William Sadleir, of Scalaheen, the other principal in the duel, was my father's grand-uncle and brother-in-law to Richard Hammersley of Corolanty, my great-grandfather,

referred to below. He was at the time a noted duellist, and thought of nothing else but hunting and racing, although in later life a very different and truly converted Christian man. Wm. McDonogh, John Doolan's second, was his nephew.

The account which follows is that of Amos Palmer Doolan, junior, grand-nephew of John Doolan, and my father's first cousin. He calls it—

An Account of the causes which led up to the shooting of the two men, David Davis, and Hugh Dooley, on 6 February 1829.

In the latter part of the eighteenth and the early nineteenth century Thomas Doolan, then of Wingfield, Co. Tipperary, was possessed of extensive properties in the King's County, Tipperary, and Galway. As well as the Town-parks of Shinrone he owned a considerable number of houses in that village, including the entire place called the Green of Shinrone.

In the early twenties of the nineteenth century his tenants entered into a combination against him and would pay him no rent. The ground-rent, gardens, &c., all belonged to Thomas Doolan, but some of the tenants had enlarged and improved their houses, and they refused to acknowledge him as head-rent landlord at all. It was not a religious affair, inasmuch as some of the parties were Protestants, and some of them Methodists.¹ Davises, Anliffes, Blacknells, Folingsbys, and many others were concerned, parties of the name of Davis taking a prominent part in this combination.

As one Mrs. Davis had had two of the houses done up and enlarged, Thomas Doolan offered them the fairest terms to settle and just give him the ground-rent, but they would not. In consequence, he went to law, and a large party of them were evicted, including this Mrs. Davis, who was a very well-to-do woman in her way of life. She had a sporting grown-up son, David Davis, one of the best shots of the day, a great dasher of a fellow, who would push hard to get beyond his proper position in life. However, he was a great favourite with some people, though considered a reckless, half crack-brained kind of young man.

¹ The term 'Protestant' is still frequently used in Ireland to signify a 'Churchman', as opposed to a Presbyterian, Methodist, or other Nonconformist.

On the eviction taking place this David Davis vowed vengeance against the whole of the Doolan party, and was anxiously watching for an opportunity to put his threat into execution. This was afforded him at the Sharavogue Races, where the unfortunate *fracas* arose between John Doolan and Mr. Wm. Sadleir, which in reality would have terminated without any serious consequences had it not been for the interference of this man David Davis.

The following, then, is what happened at Sharavogue Races early in February 1829.

Among other surrounding gentlemen, John Doolan and Mr. William Sadleir ran horses, John Doolan's horse arriving first at the winning post, and Mr. Sadleir's second. At first it was shouted out that John Doolan's horse had won the race, but immediately afterwards it was suggested by some of the parties standing by, that John Doolan's horse was not weighted according to his age. If that was proved Mr. Sadleir's horse would of course be the winner.

John Doolan, who was a man between 60 and 70, was driving in an inside car with his grandson John F. Smith, who was at that time a youth of between 13 and 14 years of age (this was John, the Attorney, who made such talk in after-life). Mr. Sadleir came up to John Doolan, accompanied by Mr. Hammersley, his brother-in-law, and a discussion arose regarding the weight that the horse should have carried, and did carry. Cool-thinking parties were of the opinion that the matter should have been left to arbitration, or the race run over again. However, the parties concerned were too violent to listen to reason, and John Doolan used most abusive and unjustifiable language, pitching any one who dared to say his horse did not win the race to the d

A great crowd collected, and there was a fearful uproar. This man David Davis and his party were in full swing, calling the Doolans names and doing every offensive thing they could think of. In the meantime John Doolan's language became so unbearable that William Sadleir (who was not at all so violent) raised his riding whip and struck John Doolan two or three times across the back. John Smith, who was

driving with his grandfather, thereupon struck Mr. Sadleir in the face with the butt-end of his whip, bruising his face, and causing his nose to bleed. After this the parties separated and John Doolan sent William Sadleir a challenge, sending to Portumna to Willmont for his nephew William McDonough, to act as his second.

The duel took place next morning on the race-course of Nunny, near Frankfort.

I always heard it said that William McDonough, though a splendid horseman and a first-rate shot, having taken part in more than one affair of this kind, was a very quiet-tempered young man and not at all vindictive.

An immense concourse of people collected at the race-course, the Davis party being very numerous. William Smith of Ballymona, who was also a connexion by marriage of the Doolans, was Mr. Sadleir's second.

After an exchange of shots, neither of which took effect, John Doolan called for a second pistol 'to shoot Mr. Sadleir'. (J. D. was no shot, and would miss a haystack in the temper he was then in. Mr. Sadleir, as I always heard, shot purposely wide of the mark, as he only wanted to vindicate his honour and not to take life.)

William McDonough refused the second pistol with determination, and Thomas Doolan, of Wingfield, John's elder brother, came forward and said that there must be no more shooting, and that he was going over to the Sadleir party to effect a reconciliation.

Whilst on his way Thomas Doolan was assailed by David Davis, who insisted that the parties should fight on, and vowing that whatever happened neither of the Doolans should leave the race-course alive, and challenging both of them to fight him, which of course they declined to do. Davis, however, kept on walking before them and abusing them in the most threatening manner.

One of the Doolans (I think it was Thomas) then gave Davis a blow with his walking-stick on the mouth, which put the finishing touch to his temper. He made immediately for McDonough. The latter didn't know Davis even by sight.

A man named Page, one of the Davis party, was trying to quiet Davis and induce him to go away, but could get no good of him. Davis said to McDonough, 'You are my mark, you are my man', and pushed him on the breast with the butt-end of a pistol that he drew from his pocket, and, producing a handkerchief, dared him to hold one end of it in his left hand and fight across it, or else go to the ground. McDonough repeatedly said: 'I do not know you, Sir, I will not fight', and was moving towards his horse to leave the place, when Davis got before him and spit in his face, his pistol being presented at the time. McDonough turned suddenly round, and with the words, 'Here then', discharged his pistol at Davis's head, blowing out his brains and fatally wounding a labouring-man of the name of Hugh Dooley, who was unfortunate enough to be an onlooker, not interested in any of the parties. This poor man died next day.

After this a desperate conflict took place. McDonough was close to his horse, and the groom, seeing what had happened, rushed it up to him. He was in the saddle in a moment, riding away amid a volley of stones from the Davis's party, which, however, did no greater injury than knocking off McDonough's hat. His horse being powerful he rode straight to Gallen, the residence of Mr. Armstrong, his cousin, a J.P. in the Co. Galway, and gave himself up to the authorities. He was tried at Philipstown Assizes on the 19th of the following month by Lord Chief Justice Bushe. The defendant being arraigned for double murder pleaded Not Guilty; Mr. Ankitell, who subsequently became a very distinguished man, being one of the counsel for the defence. The witnesses on both sides gave very similar evidence, both agreeing that McDonough got the greatest possible provocation, many considering that his life was at the time in imminent danger. The jury brought in a verdict of Not Guilty on both indictments, and the defendant was discharged.

I have heard the above particulars so often that I am pretty sure this account is correct.

Nearly all the young men of the farming and working

classes ran off to this duel ; those around Ballingarry following Mr. Smith, and those around Corolanty Mr. Hammersley ; all the Doolan workmen and tenants being with Davis's party.

The men who told me the particulars of the duel fifty or fifty-five years ago were quite young men in 1829, but were then elderly or middle-aged. The late Dr. Aquila Smith (VI. 17) was at the duel, and one of the witnesses at the trial. (John Doolan was his uncle.)

My father, Amos Palmer Doolan, of Derry House, did not go ; he did not care for, or approve of, his uncle John or his doings.

William McDonough twenty years after was found dead in a shooting-gallery in London. An open verdict of 'Found shot' was brought in ; but it was supposed from the circumstances that he had committed suicide. He was not married, but was greatly in debt, having led an expensive life in another way.

(Copied from Palmer Doolan's account, dated 21 December 1910.)

In common with most Irishmen the Smiths were always 'great about horses'. I here insert :

The King's County Hunting Song,

collected mostly by Col. Biddulph, D.L., of Rathrobin, Tullamore.

Eighteen hundred and thirty the date of the year
Our sheriff Val Bennett himself did appear
To form a new hunt the Kings County to cheer
With his hark tally-ho in the morning.

Colonel
Westenra,
son of Lord
Rossmore.

Jack Westenra from Sharavogue 'tis he was the lad
Brought over the best pack that Old England e'er had,
I think he intends for to rival his dad
At famed Derrykeel in the morning.

Then from Lower Ormond came hard-riding men
And neighbours and friends to the number of ten,
They follow a fox, or a wolf, to his den,
With their hark tally-ho in the morning.

Lord Rosse and Tom Bernard¹ you've both had your
day,

Parliamentary duties now call you away ;
God spare you your health while you fifty pounds pay
To our hark tally-ho in the morning.

F. W. M. Bid- Biddulph from Rathrobin a gazebo so tall
dulph, my
grandfather,
Rev. G. N. Rode sweet Kitty Casey not fearing to fall ;
Smith's great- At the River of Grange faith he pounded them all
est friend. With his hark tally-ho in the morning.

Rev. George Our champion George Smith of fame and renown
Nuttall Smith; Has forsaken our sport to put on the black gown
see pedigree. With seventy-five pounds a year to keep the flesh down²
With his hark tally-ho in the morning.

George's The 'Controller'³ from Clareen is a wonderful beau
brother,
Henry Smith. As he rides along slowly on his great Nuncio

* * * * *

With his hark tally-ho in the morning.

Richard Then from Corolanty came frolicsome Dick
Hammersley,
father-in-law Who rides smoothly along that his horse may look slick,
to George But he is the lad that would give you the stick⁴
Smith. And laugh at you then in the morning.

From Derry rode up Amos Palmer Doolan⁵
(or, shanks.) With pipe-stopper shins and a waist you might span,
(or, a viper, Half monkey, half dandy, a blot upon man,
a dandy.) With his hark tally-ho in the morning.

This song was first given to me some thirty-nine years ago
by my father's first and second cousin Henry Bridge, of
Rackett Hall, Roscrea, who was a most accomplished horseman,

¹ T. Bernard, Esq., of Castle Bernard, Colonel of King's County Militia, for more than thirty-two years M.P. for King's County. Born 1769.

² Slightly altered from the original.

³ 'The Controller.' Nickname for Henry Smith (vi. 25), then living at his father's home, Clareen, nr. Shinrone. He never was much of a horseman.

⁴ *Give you the stick*, i.e. take you in, in selling you a horse ; considered quite allowable—*caveat emptor*.

⁵ Amos Palmer Doolan, J.P., of Derry, kept the hounds at Derry House shortly after this. He was killed by Colonel Hon. C. J. Westenra, M.P., while at a shooting party at Sharavogue. His wife was sister to George and Henry Smith.

and later to my father, or brother, by Col. Biddulph, D.L., of Rathrobin, Tullamore.

G. N. N.-S., Oxford. 7 February 1921.

Note.—‘*A fox or a wolf to his den.*’ Wolves were to be found in Ireland in the boyhood of men still alive when this song was written ; the last being killed in the Knockmealdown Mountains, which separate Co. Tipperary from Co. Waterford, about the year 1770.

Capt. E. M. Conolly, of Castletown, told my brother not long ago that he came across a letter of about the same date from Lord Clifden of Gowran, asking his ancestor to send across his hounds from Castletown, near Celbridge, Co. Kildare, *to hunt the wolves* in the Slieve Bloom Mountains.

Mr. Green, the late Inspector of Fisheries in Ireland, was a most inquisitive antiquarian. Noticing that so many of the sharp promontories which fringe the coasts in the neighbourhood of Dingle, Co. Kerry, had ‘ditches’ (trenches) cut across them from sea to sea, he inquired of an old countryman if he knew the cause. The man immediately answered : ‘Against the wolves, to protect the sheep.’ ‘The wolf is wake (weak) in the hind-quarters’, he said, ‘and can’t “lep” as high as a dag (dog), and when the sheep were inside of the ditch he couldn’t jump over to them.’ This again shows quite a late tradition of Irish wolves.

At the close of the Civil War, say, in 1660, it is recorded that wolves were hunted in the neighbourhood of Dublin.

CHAPTER II

GEORGE NUTTALL SMITH, B.A., CURATE OF BIRR

MY grandfather, George Nuttall Smith, was born on 14 April 1804.

‘ A very proper young man ’, was the description of him given to me by Mrs. Leech, my aunt Freddy, one of his sisters-in-law (much his junior), who remembered him well.

He was a keen sportsman in his younger days, and a well-known figure in the hunting-field up to the time he took Holy Orders, as the King’s County Hunting Song, just now quoted, records.

Any one who knows life in remote country districts is well aware that ‘ sport ’ of some kind becomes almost a necessity. Men must meet their equals, and it is not easy to conceive a better and more wholesome way of doing so than on the hunting-field—the nursery of many a *beau sabreur* of the sterner battle-fields of Europe.

My father often told me that all the Smiths were good horsemen ; but hunting eighty or ninety years ago was not followed by Irish country gentlemen to the neglect of their more serious occupations, except by the few. It was their relaxation for one or two days of the week as opportunity served and the meets suited. A man jogged out after an astounding breakfast, and arrived home in time for dinner at half-past four, not having bothered about ‘ lunch ’. In the evening he was able to drink his port and claret, or his ‘ whisky punch ’, and sometimes drank to excess, but, as one of the best men I ever knew, Maurice Fitzgerald Day, Bishop of Cashel and Waterford, once told me, it did not do them the same harm, because they only drank in the evening, and never ‘ soaked ’, and in spite of whatever might have happened the



REV. GEORGE NUTTALL SMITH, B.A., T.C.D.
b. 1804, d. 1838

evening before, people in those days appear to have been able to be out betimes in the morning to look after their men and attend to their business. Nevertheless their drinking habits, without doubt, often left their descendants with the gout, and perhaps with constitutions otherwise impaired. As to themselves, I am bound to say that many of our family, who lived in the country, attained to ages far beyond what is generally set down as life's allotted span.

I have never heard anything to lead me to suppose that my grandfather's vocation to Holy Orders was not a real one, but quite the contrary; nor need the fact that gambling over cards once attracted him, and that in his College days in Old Trinity he had been known to come in with his hat full of bank-notes, point to any more than a passing phase of early life of which no doubt he lived to see the folly and danger.

He took his Degree in July 1825, and his Divinity Testimonium on 20 June 1827. Two years now passed before his ordination. It looked as if George was already in delicate health, and threatened with that scourge which had been the death warrant of so many in his day much more even than in the present.

However on 20 September, 1829, he went as curate to Lacka, his father's home in earlier years. The Rev. Joshua Dicey, the Rector, no doubt remembered George as a little boy, and had baptized him. In sending his old friend's son to the Bishop of Killaloe for ordination as Deacon, he describes him as 'being the son of a gentleman who for upwards of ten years was my parishioner. I can with truth declare him to be in my opinion a young man of excellent moral conduct and irreproachable character'.

His 'Letters Testimonial' are signed by the Rectors of Shinrone (where his father now resided), of Kinnitty and of Seir Kyran, which parish is an 'island' in the Diocese of Killaloe, belonging to the Diocese of Ossory, being the ancient burial-place of the Kings of Ossory (Osrúighe: see Geoffrey Keating's *History* for a curious note).

There is little doubt that from his college days George was a stricken man. He cannot have stayed long at Lacka because,

on 26 March 1831, less than three years after his ordination as Deacon, we find him *leaving* the parish of O'Brien's Bridge, to the evident regret of the parishioners. One must be excused for quoting from their farewell address, as it so evidently reflects a real estimate of George's character :

'We the undersigned parishioners, and Gentlemen residing near the Parish of O'Brien's Bridge, over which you have presided as Clergyman for some time past, beg leave to express our high approbation of the manner in which you have discharged your duties, since you came amongst us. The zeal and ability you have manifested, your pious and moral conduct as a Clergyman, the urbanity of your manner as a Gentleman and your great kindness and charity to the poor and destitute demand the highest encomiums, and it is with the most unfeigned regret we have heard of your departure, which as a Pastor and companion to us will be a serious loss, and by the Poor will be severely felt. We can assure you that you have our sincere prayers and good wishes for your future happiness and speedy preferment.

We remain, &c.,'

.

The reply bears the marks of genuine sincerity and feeling ; it is as follows :

'My dear Friends, The very kind mode you have taken in expressing your sentiments towards me, I can assure you will always remain deeply imprinted on my memory, although I fear through partiality you have been induced too much to overrate my humble exertions in the cause of my great Master.

'To tread in the path pointed out by the Apostle to the Christian Minister, to reprove, to rebuke, to exhort, is a task the performance of which often excites feelings in the human breast hostile to the good understanding which should subsist between a Minister and his flock, but that you have approved the manner in which I have endeavoured to discharge those duties is indeed to me a source of deep gratification.

'In return for your good wishes for my happiness and future welfare accept my most sincere thanks, and be assured that a similar feeling exists on my part towards you, and that to nothing I look forward more anxiously than to hear of your enjoying that true happiness which arises from a perfect knowledge of the Gospel

truths and doctrines. This shall always be my first wish, and with grateful recollections I shall ever remain, My dear Friends,

Most faithfully and sincerely yours,
George Nuttall Smith.'

George married in 1830 Grace, the eldest daughter of his father's friend and neighbour Richard Hammersley, J.P. of Corolanty.

It will not be out of place to insert here a short note on the Irish branch of the family of Hammersley, as it became extinct in the male line with the death of Richard Hammersley, my great-grandfather, and is now represented by the descendants of his daughters.

We have therefore a right, as in the case of the Nuttalls, to bear a quartering for them in our arms.

Mrs. Tatten, the eldest surviving sister, in May 1907 writes as follows about two oil paintings of Richard Hammersley's father and grandfather :

'The elder of the two, John Hammersley, lived at Carnahalla House, Co. Cork, and had a great deal of landed property in Cork, Limerick, and Tipperary counties where these counties join, which he inherited from his ancestors, but he went through it—kept open house—but my father used to say that it was going security for friends that ruined his property, and that if he had been prudent, he (my father) would have been one of the richest men in Co. Cork.

'John had but two children, a son and a daughter. The son, William, my grandfather, I don't think was very well off. He lived in troublesome times—the Rebellion (1798), &c.

'All the property came from our ancestors and they were English gentlemen who first came to Ireland in command with Queen Elizabeth's forces. They were back and forward till they settled here finally.'

I understand that a brother of John went to America, settling as a banker in New York, where his descendants are bankers to the present day.

We were told some time back at the Office of Arms, Dublin Castle, that there is a good deal to be known about the Hammersley family.

The children of Richard Hammersley, of Corolanty, last male representative of the family, are as follows :

The eldest, Grace, m. to Rev. George Nuttall Smith.

Frances, d. unmarried.

William, Capt. in the East India Co.'s service, political Agent at Quetta, where he died, leaving no family, 1842.

Alicia, m. to Ralph Smith, Esq., J.P., of Clareen.

Margaret, d. of fever, unmarried.

Anna, m. to Rev. Archdeacon Arthur Tatten.

Belinda, m. to George Heenan, Esq., Agent to Lord Rosse at Birr.

Richard, m. his cousin, Mary Sadleir, *s.p.*

Wilhelmina Frederica, m. to Edward Leech, Esq., Solicitor.

John, d. aged 14, of typhus fever.

Frederick, d. young (8), of rheumatic fever.

Bessie, m. to Robert Sargint, Esq., Clerk of the Peace for Co. Tipperary.

Mary, unmarried.

Emma, m. to Harry Murray, Esq., Barrister.

The two pictures mentioned above came into the possession of Mrs. Murray, or her sister, Mary Hammersley, and were sold to Richard Hammersley Heenan, son of the above Mr. Heenan, whose children now possess them.

For two years and a half we have no account of George's work, but on 4 October 1833 he was licensed to the Curacy of Birr at the nominal stipend of £25 a year, which looks as if his appointment was almost an honorary one and his work proportionately light, because of his health. Birr was at this time an interesting place of residence. It must also have been to him a very pleasant neighbourhood, as indeed it still is. My father, who was born there, often told me that George knew 'Old Lord Rosse', of telescope fame, well, and often looked in the famous reflector. He was a great book-lover, much to his wife's grief, who considered that they could ill afford this amiable weakness. However, he saved in clothes, as, once he bought a suit, he would never discard it until it was worn out, however many others he might happen to possess in less immaculate condition.



GRACE SMITH (HAMMERSLEY)

b. 1809, d. 1859

At one time he had a large collection of ammonites. I still possess his desk, his Bible (with marking evidently connected with his sermons), and one or two of his books; I also have the impression of his seal with his coat of arms, the original having unfortunately been lost. The other end, with crest and initials, I still possess.

I do not know when my grandfather went to Birr, where my father was born and baptized, September 1833—evidently he lived there, on Oxmantown Mall, for some time before he was licensed to the curacy of the parish—nor do I know when he left Ireland to die at Torquay. He must have had some private means, and no doubt he was helped along by his father, as well as by his father-in-law, Richard Hammersley, as the latter was well off, as were also his uncles, John Hammersley, who was Captain in the 19th Lancers (as the Regiment then was), and Frederick, who was Major in the 1st K.D.G.s.

George lies buried in Tor Mohan Churchyard, Torquay. A cross of white marble erected by my father now marks his grave, inscribed with a copy of the inscription on the old flag-stone originally placed there by my grandmother but now nearly obliterated. It is as follows:

‘To the memory of Rev. George Nuttall Smith, second son of Henry Smith Esq. of Clareen, King’s County, Ireland. Died at Torquay, March 13, 1838.’

A miniature represents George as a very handsome young man, with curly brown hair, wearing the side whiskers, high coat collar and white cravat of the time—a very pleasant quizzical face, with straight nose, and bright blue eyes.

After the death of our grandfather in March 1838, his widow and children seem to have lived some time in Guernsey; they must have been a pitiful little flock with their young mother; the eldest, Mina, was hardly seven years old, and the youngest, Georgina, was only two. Mina was the only one who remembered Guernsey, her earliest recollection being that of buying big white sugar-almonds there for a *mite* (half-farthing) each, but as she remained there at

school for several years she knew it quite well. The others came back to Ireland, and my grandmother's uncle, Frederick Hammersley, who was always good to them, lent them Northlands, a place of his near CloghJordan. My father remembered how he and his elder brother set-to to tidy up when they came there—pointing a moral to our laziness. Uncle Frederick at one time gave my grandmother a beautiful Arab horse, making her promise that she would never use it for farm-work, a promise which, alas! she once at least failed to perform. One day Uncle Frederick came to see them, saw his Arab too—harnessed to a common cart! He went out to the yard, saying nothing, but as his niece waited she heard a shot, and the beautiful horse was no more.

Dick (my father) was brought up for the most part at his grandfather's place, Corolanty, as was his sister Mina, a big rambling house where they lived in great style. It was easy to live well in Ireland in those days, when the ordinary wages of a maid was £1 a quarter, and of men in proportion. My father often told me how every morning a great strapping housemaid used to take him out of his bed, wrap him in a blanket, carry him down to the stable, and then and there put him in a big tub of cold water. People do not always recollect that the efficacy of cold water as a tonic for children was much thought of 80 years ago—too much so sometimes. He often stayed with his cousins at Oakwood (see p. 19), and saw William Smyth of Oakwood carried in dead on a shutter from the hunting-field.

His uncle Frederick obtained for Henry, the elder brother, a nomination to Christ's Hospital, the Blue-Coat School, and my father remembers how thick his hair was from wearing no hat, and how he never grew much when he was at school because of a heavy platter which it was his duty to carry on his head; but that when he left School, he shot up immediately. Henry was a much stronger boy than my father, who was always delicate, but he caught spotted fever (typhus) after the great Potato Famine in Ireland of 1848-9—dying at Northlands on 1 March 1850, in his eighteenth year.

My father was sent to the Clergy's Sons' School at Lucan, near Dublin, and a wild rough place it must have been, the masters keeping whatever order or discipline was necessary by simple brute force. Long after he remembered, with what feelings may be imagined, how every Sunday they had to learn by heart the Collect, Epistle, and Gospel for the day, and if they were not able to say them without a mistake, they got a tremendous flogging on Monday. Many a time he was flogged, not knowing in the least what it was for, for if a boy asked the reason of his punishment he only got it worse.

And just as the brutal punishments of the Law Courts of the time only bred brutes, so the brutal treatment of school-boys only bred young outlaws. It was 'as well to be hanged for a sheep as a lamb'. Raids on farm-yards for ducks, &c., were the order of the day—a hook baited with a frog seldom failed to secure a fat waddler, a supper dish which was cooked in the school; for of course, outside school hours, the boys' quarters were their castle, where no master attempted to intrude.

One day the boys in a body asked for leave to go to a race-meeting which was being held in the vicinity; the permission being refused the whole school, with one exception, marched out, and went to the races. That one exception—and it was no light matter to be an exception in Lucan School—was a small boy called Long—afterwards the much-honoured Archdeacon Long, Rector of Templemore—one of the best and simplest Christians who ever lived, and a great friend of my father.

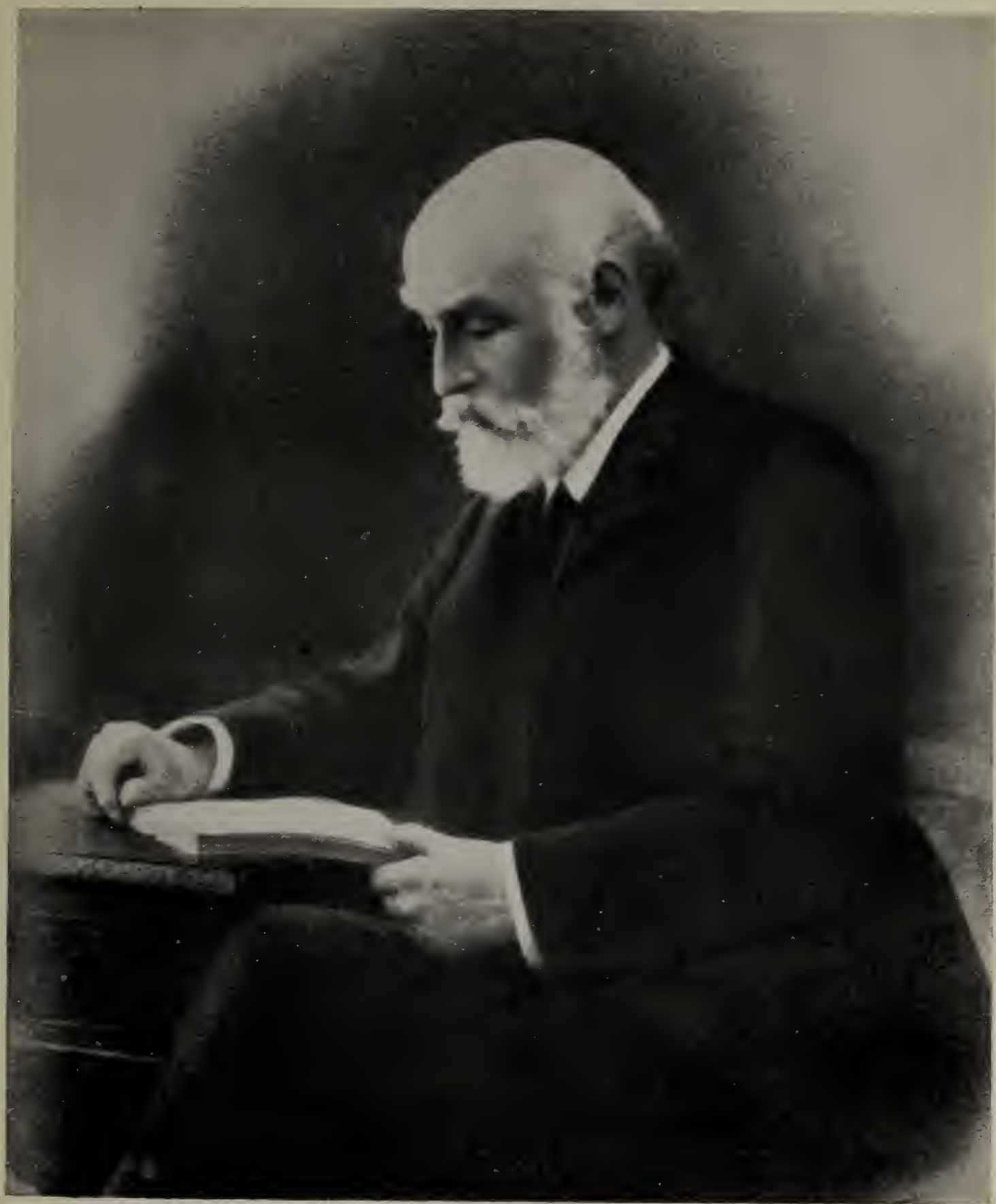
However brutal the discipline—and it was no worse than the average for the time—it is evident that the boys succeeded in learning more subjects than they do now, whatever use they may have made of them in after-life. My father, to my knowledge, learnt at least some Greek, Latin, Hebrew, Irish, and I think French, and that although he left school at seventeen.

In such surroundings as I have described, it must have seemed like Fairyland to young Dick when his uncle, Major Hammersley, who was quartered in Dublin with his regiment,

the K.D.G.s, invited him to lunch at the regimental mess and to choose what he would have to eat. The cutlets, and jam omelette, the mess silver, the air of refinement and comradeship ; all seemed to the harrassed and outlawed schoolboy as if they belonged to another world, soon to vanish into a bright dream long-remembered in the hard days to come.

My grandmother, no doubt, did what she could for her boy; a threepenny-bit sent under the seal of her letter went farther than it would to-day, especially in a community in which threepenny bits were rare, and *crusts* an article of commerce, as biscuits might be nowadays. Her whole income was only £125 a year: and even that was not paid regularly by her trustees. No wonder Dick, who was now her only son, was only too anxious to relieve her of expense on his account. He was just turned seventeen. There was no thought of the University. His grandfather Hammersley and his two Smith uncles took no trouble about him, and with their full approval he accepted the first job he was offered, and a miserable one it turned out to be. In October 1850 he became assistant-master at the Deaf and Dumb Institution in Belfast. He stuck it out for four years, with feelings apparently not unlike those of Nicholas Nickleby. Very possibly the place was well enough managed, but the whole surroundings were utterly uncongenial, as he says himself, 'No one knows or ever will know what I went through.'

In his memoir he adds, 'Six months after I arrived at Belfast I was paid my half-year's salary and sent half the money to my dear mother.' I insert this as I know that from this my father dated all his prosperity. We need not follow in detail the next five years. Some of it was spent very pleasantly in the house of his cousin, Major Henry Sargent, who then with his brother owned Cahir Mills. He was much occupied with the South Tipperary Militia, then newly embodied, and required some one to look after his interests in Cahir, so offered Richard the post. Here my father first met the Goings of Altavilla, a Quaker family of Huguenot extraction, one of whom was destined to be his partner and another his wife.



RICHARD WILLIAM SMITH, SENR.

b. 1833

These good times did not last for ever. Three years later, in 1857, Cahir Mills closed for want of capital. The next two years were spent at Cork and at Limerick, selling a cargo of potatoes, buying corn, and selling flour on commission, thus incidentally obtaining an insight into the flour-milling which was to be his life-work.

It was a hard rough life with few amenities, and my father evidently felt his social position keenly. He often told us of how Chartres Brew, whom he often met at Altavilla, and who now was Chief of Police in Cork (recognizing his forlorn condition, for he knew no one, and was only twenty-four years old), befriended him constantly, coming into the potato-store before everybody, and inviting him to his house.

In the summer of 1858—to make a long story short—Richard came in for his half of the Sherwood Park Estate, about 770 acres of prime land, well let; but the property was so heavily charged that it brought him in only £150 a year; and when shortly after in the Spring of 1859 he got a good offer for it from a Mr. Conolly, of Dublin, who had previously bought his uncle Ralph's half, he gladly accepted.

His Smith uncles, now, in the hour of his prosperity, came to his aid with good advice. He must marry a wife with money, and settle down as a country gentleman, like his fathers before him. He saw no need to take the counsel of those who forgot him in his adversity, and very wisely sold his property, investing the proceeds, some £2,500, in a third share of Suir Mills near Cahir, which belonged to his future brother-in-law, Alexander Going. This was in August 1859. Four years later on, 17 June 1863, he married Caroline Going, sister of his partner, and so as to provide himself and his family with a convenient residence, in 1873 he leased Duneske, which is now a freehold of about 50 acres, building the house, which bears the inscription, R.W.C.S. 1874.

More than sixty years have gone by since Richard Smith settled in Cahir. To Suir Mills were added Cahir Mills in 1864, and, later on, Grubb's large Mills at Cahir Abbey.

Thus what originally began on a capital of £7,500, now pays some £9,000 *a year in wages and salaries alone*, and for

a concern of its size, in its equipment, is second to none in the United Kingdom.

Richard Smith still lives at Duneske, and though nearly eighty-eight is well able to attend to his business daily. He was a good horseman all his life and rode to hounds when over seventy, still rides a tricycle, and could tire many a man of sixty walking.

The air of Ireland, early rising, moderation in living, regular work, and last, but surely not least, the fear of God as a ruling motive, is no bad prescription for longevity.

Some years ago my father wrote a short account of his life from which I have freely quoted, an account which might well prove an inspiration to any young man of gentle birth, who finds that he has to face a hard world with nothing to support him but his trust in Providence, and that grit and ability which no callousness of others can either give or take away.

Of Richard's three sisters two have surviving descendants; Wilhelmina Frances married Alexander Going, whose son still lives at Altavilla. Georgina Barbara, the youngest, married William Hodgins, their family migrating to Topeka, Kansas, after the death of their parents. Eleanor Alicia, whom her father called Lily, never married, living in her sister's home at Altavilla and dying at Duneske at the age of 70.

Mrs. Going lived to be well over 80, a typical Smith in appearance and constitution, as well as in the steady common sense that marked her outlook upon the things of this world, and those of a better; dying at length in the same quiet confidence that had guided her life.

I only barely recollect my aunt Georgina. I was a very little boy at the time of her early death. I believe she was a beautiful woman; even now I remember her low deep voice.

Note.—The name of *Going*, or *Goin*, as it was formerly spelt, is of French origin, like that of many other families in Ireland.

Du Going was of the *Ancienne Chevallerie de Lorraine*, namely, those families whose ancestors followed Godfrey de Bouillon to the

First Crusade (A.D. 1096). Their arms, *azure, a cross argent between four fleurs-de-lis, or*, mark their alliance with the Orleans family.

But pride of blood had to yield to a faithful adherence to the losing side in the Religious Wars at the opening of the seventeenth century, and the name of Going disappeared from France. It is not to be found, except in alliance with those of other noble families in the Hosier's *Armorial Général* of 1752.

A branch came to England in 1605. Tradition says that members settled at Leigh in Essex—there are Going brasses in the church of Rochford in the neighbourhood—also that two brothers came to Ireland about 1680.

No precise record of our immediate branch is available; it is evidently the same family as the Goings of North Tipperary. My great-great-grandfather was Giles Goin, a freeholder of Mountrath and a wool-comber by trade. His son, Charles, was the first who settled in Cahir, and marrying into a Quaker family he adopted their views. He owned a small freehold property *in tail male*, near Ballyroan in the Queen's County, which entail was broken by agreement between father and son in the next generation. There was also a deed, now lost, transferring some other fee-simple property of his at 'The Leap' in the King's County.

Becoming reduced in circumstances he was at one time a tenant-farmer on the property of the Dancers, Baronets, who were related to the Goings of Traverston, and quarter their arms. Probably Charles Going was a 'poor relation' of the Traverston family, and therefore befriended by the Dancers.

Later on he was in business in Cork, apparently as a West India Merchant, became wealthy, and settling at Cahir, built Altavilla. According to strict Quaker principles, all boys were compelled to go into business rather than professions, and although my grandfather was 'bred to the bar', M.A. of Trinity College, Dublin, and had all his heart in his books, he insisted on him and his brother embarking in flour-milling, building them Suir Mills, and Killemly Mills, in the former of which my grandfather proceeded steadily to lose his considerable patrimony.

My uncle, Alexander Going, of Altavilla, in spite of the vicissitudes of the family, had all the facial appearance and also all the air of a 'Gentleman of France', and might have stood for a Richelieu or a Guise.

APPENDIX I

EXTRACTS FROM THE PAPERS OF MARIA SMITH

I

RESCUED from the flames of a country-house in the county of Cork—a relic of an order of things fast disappearing—there lately came into the hands of the writer a little old-fashioned Chippendale box. It was sent to him by Lieut.-Col. R. Bramston-Newman, as having once belonged to his great-grandmother, Maria Smith, the daughter of Sir Parker Steele, Bart., of Hampstead, near Dublin, an old soldier of Frederick the Great. Later on another similar box of hers was sent by his cousin, Mrs. Thesiger Daniell; these together proving to be quite reliquaries, and a link with an interesting literary *côterie* which flourished in Dublin in the twenties and thirties of last century, in the drawing-rooms of Lady Morgan—the Sydney Owenson who wrote *The Wild Irish Girl*—and of Mrs. Smith, who preserved these mementoes of Dublin intellectual life a hundred years ago. Maria Smith's boxes contained the collections of some thirty or forty years; unpublished poems of Thomas Moore, some in his own writing; many letters, of varying interest, from Lady Morgan (to her great friend Mrs. Smith); others from C. R. Maturin, the playwright; a visiting card p.p.c. of Sir Walter Scott—no doubt a relic of the Dublin visit (1825), and a copy of *The Patriot* newspaper published in Dublin on Monday, 26 June 1815, containing Wellington's famous Waterloo dispatches dated from Waterloo, 18 June, and sent on to Ireland from Downing Street on the morning of 22 June; three and a half days posting and sailing from London to Dublin. Lastly, there is a collection of over ninety letters and notes, in the handwriting of the poetess Felicia Hemans, together with an early holograph of the 'Funeral Day of Sir Walter Scott', but these are of a later date than the other papers, and also very different in character.

Mrs. Smith was an active member of the little circle to which we have alluded, and evidently a welcome asset to some of the more needy *litterateurs*, as she was very well off. She was born about 1779.

Tom Moore, the poet, her coëval, was always her very particular friend. Lady Morgan seems to have found much amusement in

this friendship. Writing in her *Memoirs* (14 August 1835) she says, 'Mrs. Smith (Moore's old flame, and the subject of his poem, "I'll ask the sylph that round you flies") came to me on Friday, and said Moore wanted to get up a play for himself . . . &c.'

Moore's only attempt at 'a play' is the 'Evenings in Greece', published ten years before, which he describes as 'a series of songs connected together by a thread of poetical narrative'—a sort of anticipation of Gilbert and Sullivan. Perhaps he was thinking of producing this in Dublin.

Maria Smith was, as Lady Morgan tells in another place, Moore's first love. In our box we find a letter from 'Sydney Morgan', to Mrs. Smith. 'My dear Mrs. Smith, That *I* should have your friend *Moore* here and not *have you* seems to me *both odd and sad*.'

Another, 'If you have *not quite* forsworn us and are not converted to *sanctity by Saint Thomas Moore*, do look in upon the old sinners in Kildare St. (the *côterie*) tomorrow evening—and bring with you "the Husband and Children dear"—and if you see the Le Fanus ask them for me to accompany you—and if *the Louisa* and *the Maria* and their *Mamma* are in Town *ask them*—In short I make you the Lady of the Feast—at the worst it is only breaking a few additional Lumps of Sugar!

'I write in haste as the Chair is waiting at the door to take me to a dinner party at Sir C. Molyneux!

bye bye—

S. MORGAN.'

Old Sir Parker would never have allowed his daughter to marry Tom Moore, the son of a Dublin shopkeeper and a 'papist' to boot, but Moore was a good man, and his early love remained as a life-long friendship.

Maria had been betrothed as a girl to Councillor Henry Shears, one of those ardent souls who, in the words of John Kells Ingram, S.F., T.C.D.,

'Rose in dark and evil days
To right their native land.'

It is an old story, but well remembered in Ireland, how in 'Ninety-eight,' Henry Shears and his brother were denounced to the Authorities by a friend at whose table they sat, and whose children they dandled on their knees. Duly convicted of treason both went to the gallows. A shade of melancholy would seem to have tinged the whole after-life of the young girl: what wonder with such

a beginning? It is no surprise that when, three years later, she married another young Dublin barrister, Joshua Smith, the union proved to be but a loveless one.

But her regard for Moore, and his ardent love for her, survived all shocks, and several relics of the poet remain among her papers. 'I'll ask the sylph that round thee flies' was written when he was twenty, and she probably a little older, and unmarried; it was published by Moore in 1801 in the *Poems of Thomas Little*, and speaks eloquently of his youthful attachment. On this account the reader will forgive its inclusion.

TO MISS . . .

ON HER ASKING THE AUTHOR WHY SHE HAD SLEEPLESS NIGHTS.

I'll ask the sylph that round thee flies,
 And in thy breath his pinion dips,
 Who suns him in thy radiant eyes,
 And faints upon thy sighing lips:
 I'll ask him where's the veil of sleep
 That used to shade thy looks of light:
 And why those eyes their vigils keep,
 When other suns are sunk in night.
 And I will say—her angel breast
 Has never throbb'd with guilty sting;
 Her bosom is the sweetest nest
 Where Slumber could repose his wing!
 And I will say—her cheeks that flush,
 Like vernal roses in the sun,
 Have ne'er by shame been taught to blush,
 Except for what her eyes have done!
 Then tell me, why, thou child of air!
 Does slumber from her eyelids rove?
 What is her heart's impassion'd care?—
 Perhaps, oh sylph! perhaps, 'tis *love*.

The following poem, which, like the preceding, was published in 1801, was found among Mrs. Smith's papers. It is in the poet's handwriting, youthful and not quite formed, and is evidently an early form, differing very much from the final condition in which it was published. It is signed 'Romeo'.

It will be plain to the reader why he sent it to Maria Steele. Was she 'Rosa'?

TO ROSA—WRITTEN IN A SEVERE ILLNESS.

The wisest soul, by anguish torn,
Will soon unlearn the lore it knew,
And when the shrining casket's worn,
The gem within will tarnish too.
But love's an essence of the soul,
Which sinks not with this chain of clay ;
Which throbs beyond the chill control
Of withering pain or pale decay !
And surely, when the touch of death
Dissolves the spirit's mortal ties ;
Love still attends the soaring breath,
And makes it purer for the skies !
Oh ! Rosa—when to seek its sphere,
My soul shall leave this orb of men ;
That love which was its heaven here,
Shall be its sweetest heaven then.
And, as in fabled dreams of old,
Some airy genius, child of time,
Presided o'er each star that roll'd,
And tracked it thro' its path sublime !
So thou, fair planet, not unled
Shalt thro' thy mortal orbit stray,
Thy lover's shade, divinely wed,
Shall linger round thy wandering way !
Let other spirits range the sky,
And brighten in the solar gem ;
I'll bask beneath that lucid eye,
Nor envy worlds of suns to them !
And if ethereal shapes can steal
To mingle with a mortal frame,
Then oh ! then—but drop the veil,
Hide—hide from heav'n th' unholy flame.
No—when that heart shall cease to beat,
And when that breath at length is free ;
Then, Rosa, soul to soul we'll meet,
And mingle to eternity !

ROMEO.

Not the least interesting of the relics is a copy, dated 1809, in the poet's handwriting, evidently written for his adored, and differing very considerably from the form in which it was published in 1816, of 'Oh fair! Oh purest!'—St. Augustine to his sister. No doubt in giving her these verses, Moore intended to convey to his Lady his ideal of what their eternal love must be; they are as follows:

'Be thou the dove, that flies alone
 To quiet woods and haunts unknown,
 And there beside the river's spring
 Reposing drops her timid wing—
 And if the hovering hawk be near,
 The mirror of the fountain clear
 Reflects him, ere he reach his prey,
 And warns the trembling bird away!
 Oh sister dear! be thou the dove,
 And fly this world of impious love!
 The page of God's immortal book
 Shall be the spring, the eternal brook
 Within whose current night and day
 Thou'lt study heaven's reflected ray:
 And should the foes of virtue dare
 With gloomy wing to seek thee there,
 Thou'lt see how dark their shadows lie
 'Twixt heaven and thee, and trembling fly!'

15 March 1808.

T. M.

A letter in the same package, although not referring to the preceding, shows the same sincere friendship which existed between the two. She had asked him to choose her a piano.

'I have chosen the best Piano-forte, to *my* taste (which, however I have no great confidence in) and desired Mr. Power¹ to send it to you as soon as possible. I hope to be able to call upon you to-morrow, but if you knew how I am distracted between *private* and *public* Dinners etc. you would not wonder that I have so little time for what I like. If possible, we must have a day together, but, at all events, I shall come to you some morning and sing as long as you chuse to listen to me.

Ever faithfully yours,

THOMAS MOORE.'

¹ His publisher.

In Mrs. Smith's writing, there are the following :

(1) A copy of *The Last Rose of Summer*—in which the first line runs ' 'Twas the last Rose of Summer left shining alone '. The last two lines are underlined,

' When true hearts are withered and fond ones are flown
Oh ! who would inhabit this bleak world alone ! '

(2) Eight lines, initialled T.M. and dated 29 September 1807, which are not found in print :

' I flung into the smiling deep
The seal which she refused to keep,
But cold as she, the smiling wave
Returned, like her, the gift I gave.
Alas ! my little seal !—I find
In spite of all her smooth professions,
That *water* and Eliza's *mind*
Are found alike to *hold impressions*.'

(3) A sonnet ' Addressed to Lord Byron upon seeing some allusions to scripture in his poems '. Like the preceding, this is found nowhere else :

' Bard of the broken heart ! whose sovereign skill
Has swept the chords that waken human woe !
Thou tuneful tracer of the streams that flow,
In fitful tides, from Nature's fount of ill—
Making life leprous—thence such plagues distill,
Thou who hast known what all would madly know,
Pleasure's fierce throb, and Fame's exulting glow—
The cheating joys which through our being thrill—
Till God retrieve us ! Say, if light divine
Dawns on thy soul, and brightens to thy view,
That holy page, whence endlessly shall shine
The godhead's glory ? If a ray of true
Intelligence shall win thee to the mine
Of Gospel treasure—All that man e'er knew
Of bliss and wisdom, Byron, will be thine ! '

T. M.

The date of this sonnet can only be surmised. It was probably written not long after 1812, and makes it very evident, as appears elsewhere in this paper, that Moore was at least a good man, even if not a ' practising Catholic '. His cordial feelings towards Byron come out very clearly.

II

Lady Morgan's letters are none of them dated, they are hopelessly untidy, badly written, almost illiterate productions. They are here printed as written—capitals, underlinings (represented by italics), and interjections; a striking contrast to those of the poetess Felicia Hemans, which, although very difficult to decipher, are written in a hand of exquisite refinement. The one wrote like the hoyden she was, the other like a lady of sensibility.

The following give a sidelight on the life of the 'Castle Set' of the period, and on Dublin Society generally, which Mrs. Hemans found so 'lacking in real refinement':

'Olivia's "grand party" was thought of on Friday night at Lord Castlecook's, the company *picked up in the streets* on Saturday morning, as she and Morgan trudged *through them* and the only *written invite, one* I sent to Mr. Johnson at the Castle to bring me a *batch of pages*—instead of which he brought me a batch of aide de camps—it was literally intended to be the childrens *plumb cake party* and how so *many grown up people* got in we know not; but there they were.'

Again: 'Moore's incomprehensible speech is just incomprehensible enough' (*does she mean 'comprehensible'?*) 'to be the *regret* of his friends and the triumph of his enemies; the *Patriot* (a Dublin paper) has taken him under its special protection and wishes his poetry was as "manly and excellent as his prose"—*this is the worst of all!*—How do you?

S. MORGAN.'

Lady Morgan, with all her unconventionality, was quite the society woman. Here she describes a 'Drawing Room' at Dublin Castle, probably in the winter of 1823.

'MY DEAR MRS. SMITH!

'How do you do? I have only just returned from Lord Cloncurry's where we went for a few days after the Drawing Room, or I should have been before this to wait on you and Lady C-Homan. I saw some of *your people* at the Castle and think Robert looked *handsome* and *courtly* and not *at all* like our . . . (word quite illegible).

'Nanny had a *great success*, at least if I am to believe Lord Wellesley, who said all sorts of civil things *of* and *to her*—he has

asked us to a *small private* party on Thursday, which is I hear to be limited to 50, and no dancing.

‘We passed a most agreeable time at Lyons;’ (Lord Cloncurry’s place) ‘the *Dunsaney* and other folk of the same cast were there—

‘Will you and the Boys give me the pleasure of yr company on Sunday evening next, and till then and ever believe me very truly and affectionately yours,

SYDNEY MORGAN.

‘I have never been out since my return from Ld. Cloncurry’s & Morgan has been up to his eyes in fuss.’

The Marquess Wellesley, elder brother of the Iron Duke, was Lord Lieutenant of Ireland from 1821 to 1828. He was now a man of about sixty-three, and apparently appreciated the privilege of his years and office in paying compliments to pretty young ladies. Doubtless he bore with equanimity his well-known duty as Lord Lieutenant to salute all *debutantes* with a kiss on the cheek; even if, as one of their august number once remarked, ‘his face was all over powder and his mouth full of hair-pins’ after the operation.

We now turn to a letter from Sir Charles Morgan to Mrs. Smith. It is written from Newtown Mt. Kennedy, in the Wicklow Mountains, bears the Dublin Post Office stamp of 13 August 1821, and alludes to the visit of George IV to Ireland.

‘Hermitage, Sunday Morning.

‘Your account of recent events is truly graphic. I condole most sympathetically with Mr. Smith’s blue sash, which however will make a very pretty cap or bonnet for Mrs. Falkner; so the silk will not be entirely lost. What a curious combination of circumstances! Without the gale of wind the King would have arrived and had his raree-shew in spite of the Queen. But now I suppose, it must be all “dacency Katty honey!”

‘The poor queen appears to have died with great courage & to have preserved her character for energy to the last. The papers mention that she stated her conviction of the commencement of a new conspiracy against her. If so she is much better out of the way for her own sake.

‘You cannot conceive how much we feel the blessing of our country quietude, beyond the reach of *hammers & shoutings*. We look down upon you Dublinites & your politics as the King of Brobdinag might have looked upon Gulliver. There is however some chance now of your regaining your senses, without hellebore.

Lady M. joins me in petitioning that you will write to us often *pour égayer* our solitudes. I wish I was Mr. Shiel¹ to make my petition sublime & beautiful, but as that is impossible, believe it irresistible & take up your pen.'

When

'George the Triumphant sped over the tide

To the long cherished isle that he loved—as his bride',

he received a most 'loyal' welcome, almost if not quite amounting to servility. The marks of his footprints on Howth pier were 'graven in the rock for ever'; the name of 'Kingstown', till then Dunleary, marked 'Loyalist' regrets for his departure. But it did not exceed that of his reception on his return to Britain a few days later. We read in the *Observer* of 1 October 1821 how 'Two young ladies spread their shawls for his Majesty to walk over when he came on shore at Milford. The stone on which his Majesty first trod is to be removed into the Milford Masonic Lodge'. Rather a dangerous occupation for 'young ladies', all things considered.

When he landed at Howth Harbour in August 1821, a Dublin solicitor, well known to the writer, was a little boy of nearly seven years of age. His father, a landowner in Co. Mayo, was at the time Collector of H.M. Customs and Harbour-master of Howth, and as such was on the pier to receive the King, the child being with him.

He often told us that when George IV landed he was greeted by a courier with the message, 'Sir, your worst enemy is dead.' It was Napoleon, but the King thought it was his consort, Queen Caroline, who was dying at the time, and replied: 'Is she, by G.?'

Later on, 'Tommy Moore', the poet, who was a friend of the family, called to try and find out if the King was drunk when he landed so that he might lampoon him.—As a matter of fact he was—but the old gentleman would not tell him, although his son told us.

Byron, in *The Irish Avatar*, has much the same tale.

The following letter from Lady Morgan's *Memoirs* gives us a little further insight; it is from Hamilton Rowan to Sir Charles Morgan.

14 Sept. 1821.

'MY DEAR SIR CHARLES,

I did my duty to my Sov—no, to my family—I kissed the lion's paw, but did not attempt to pull the tail of the beast.

I shall be well pleased to hear the charms of the Hermitage give way to the boudoir and library of Kildare St.

A letter from London of the 11th says the King is at Milford.'

¹ Does he mean 'Burke'?

In 1822 it was still possible for a man of birth and fashion to be an Irish patriot and not be cut by his 'Unionist' friends. The following is interesting, although it, like that of Hamilton Rowan quoted above, is not from our box, but from Lady Morgan's *Memoirs*.

SIR CAPEL MOLYNEUX to SIR CHARLES MORGAN

'Merrion Sq., 24th December 1822.

'I think it necessary to inform you that when the Union Act passed, (1800) a few patriots, with myself, invoked the most *solemn imprecation on our heads* if we should ever attend levée, ball, or dinner at the Castle until its repeal should take place!!! I have a great respect for Ld. Wellesley. I admire his liberality, * * * * * yours very truly, C. MOLYNEUX.'

(Sir Capel was then 72).

III

We now turn to a package of letters from C. R. Maturin, the playwright, to Mrs. Smith, chiefly concerned with his own troubles—for he was evidently pretty nearly 'on the rocks'—and coming like the others to 'Dear Mrs. Smith' for advice and perhaps a 'temporary accommodation'. Let us examine these first.

C. R. Maturin was some few years her junior, having been born in 1782. He appears, unlike most others of French Protestant descent, to whom Ireland gave such a kindly refuge, to have been always hopelessly improvident. He married at twenty. A member of the Established Church, he became curate of St. Peter's in Dublin at £125 a year, and set up a school to eke out this very modest income. How his scholars turned out history does not relate. When he was thirty-one he became surety for a false friend who failed to meet his obligations, ruining poor Maturin, who had to give up his house and consequently his school. His MS. of *Bertram* having been refused in the Dublin Theatre, he applied to Scott, who recommended it in 1814 to Kemble, but he declined it. One of the letters which follows refers to this. In May 1816, Kean, however, accepted it for Drury Lane. This brought him £1,000, which, no doubt, did not last him long. Another tragedy followed. The MS. of *Osmyn*, entrusted to Kean for his opinion, was lost or destroyed while in the actor's possession. The following letter seems to date from 1813, when he ruined himself, as has been said,

by backing a bill. The Morgans and Mrs. Smith, as well as others, evidently did what they could for this erratic and hopelessly unsatisfactory genius.

‘I am in Dublin & have seen all your kind notes, and have received the *proof* of your miraculous exertions—it will enable me to stay in Dublin, leave the parish (St. Peter’s) no cause of complaint, and gain time with my persecutors—for the rest, my race is run, if I were surrounded with affluence this moment, I never could bear to see, or be seen, by those I *have* known, again—I have written to Sir Charles Morgan to thank him—he deserves it, and I shall also “which is more germane to the matter” repay the money he has been so good as to procure—*You* I cannot insult with thanks—if it were not too great a favor (but mendicants are very importunate) I would intreat a line from you to myself—the only wish I have now to retain a consciousness of my horrid existence is prompted by my longing for a line in *your own hand* containing reproach compassion, anything—

‘I scorn to complain of my destiny, or whatever else it may be called—I cannot but think it *hard*—With the most exquisite sensibility of pleasure from the highest class of intellect to the most subtle of sense—with an eye for nature, an ear for harmony and a heart for passion, I *am a beggar*—and debarred alike from enjoyment or utility—This may be rectified *elsewhere*, its mitigation *here* is to be ascribed solely to *you*—one line—it is not probable that I shall make many more petitions—*one line*—’

The above letter sounds rather like an attempt to play upon the good nature of his friends, but when one remembers that something within him wore Maturin out at the early age of forty-two, one cannot quite refuse a sigh.

In another he writes, ‘I was very anxious to call on you to-morrow as I wished for your opinion and *advice* about the “Siege”—but the enclosed has found me another occupation—I must go about to try to pacify this fellow—but how, God knows—my indomitable spirit begins to break—such droppings would wear out adamant—Do you remember those strong lines in Milton’s Samson—“nature within me seems in all her functions weary of herself—My race of glory run, and race of shame and I shall shortly—be with them that rest”—His ending, with *due respect*, after threatening to arrest me is quite in the best style of that

mode of letter-writing.—Admit me on Tuesday if you can, and—
if I can—'

The duns seem to have been hard at work. The following must have perplexed poor Mrs. Smith,—her unsentimental barrister husband would probably have taken a different view of it.

'I enclose a specimen of the billet-doux I am now daily receiving—people blame me for the precipitate and hurried style observable in my writings—how is it possible for me to write at all amid the distraction of perpetual misery—if you really think anything can be done, you will perceive from the enclosed it cannot be done too soon—I need not remind you that I can obtain the joint security of a fellow of the College and a man of independent property—if your friend is to be *shortly* in town I would rather you did not give yourself the trouble of writing—a personal application must be more effectual.

'There is a comfort even in misery, when one can write about it to a friend—and *I have no friends at home*—To the last hour of my life (were it to be spent in a prison) I can never forget the generous and feeling magnanimity that entitles me to addressing you thus'—

On Kemble's refusal of his play *Bertram* in 1814 he writes :

'When my play was in rehearsal and to be produced next week with the most favourable auguries, Kemble refused to act in it—and *it is withdrawn*.

famine is actually staring me in the face—

I hardly know what I write, and I know not
at all what I am to do—

Send me one line of consolation or advice, or
a line of anything'—

It is very hard to make out the allusions in these letters, none of which are dated. Another says :

'I send the enclosed without comment—on the *play* was my full dependance—They have not used me well—You mentioned a gentleman who was inclined to do something in the way of annuity or in some mode for which I can give ample security—my curacy £125 a year I am willing to give up for *quarterly* repayment—it is punctually paid, and reference can be had to the collector that it is not mortgaged—while forced to write thus, I feel I must be

a weariness & a horror to you—perhaps you will not have long to tolerate me.

‘As I do not wish you to be *surprised*, read the following dedication of my book addressed to *you*, *without* your permission.

‘To *her* who knows that this work was composed amid inconvenience and distraction, in sickness and in sorrow—to *Her* to whom *alone* I owe the alleviation of evils whose recollection must make her feeling heart shudder—to *her* this book is dedicated by (Oh, that it were the last time I had to write the name)

C. R. MATURIN,
Wednesday.’

These two letters no doubt refer to Maturin’s ‘darkest hour before the dawn’, when in 1816 Kean accepted his play for Drury Lane; but such a man could never but have been in difficulties; slipshod and improvident, his very handwriting bears eloquent testimony to his character, being so different in each letter that they are hardly recognizable as all coming from the same man.

Mrs. Smith appears, all through the correspondence, to have proved herself to be a patient and indulgent friend.

In another letter she had evidently been administering a lecture, or perhaps had just refused him ten guineas, ‘to be repaid without fail,’ &c., &c. He writes:

‘The *tone* of your note has crushed the little spirits I had rallied to go out this evening—I am writing my apology to Mr. Lefanu—

‘As I did not leave Hartstonge’s till three *in the morning*’ [what must ‘poor Harriet’ (his wife) have thought of that]—‘Lady M. (Sydney Morgan) could hardly complain that I went off too soon for an explanation—a promise similar to Mrs. Howse’s was made to me & not kept, and I unfeignedly dread another outburst of her Ladyship’s wrath, from which I have no reason to believe that Mrs. Howse’s interference would be an effective protection, though I was willing to have recourse to it as a *pis aller*—’

Lady Morgan appears to have been severe with the erring sheep of her literary flock in Dublin, and none needed that tonic more than did C. R. M.

In the next letter he seems to have been helped over some of his miseries:

‘I have scrawled something which I venture to enclose—I never could ask a favour well, nor I fear *express* myself properly on receiving one, though God knows I can *feel* so—let me have a line from

you—I am afraid to go to your house, Fidelia is in a fever since yesterday, attended by Dr. Todderick—My father is declining fast—Oh, that they may both be taken from the evil to come—When I sketched the sufferings of the Walberg family, how little did I think—’

Here is another crisis : like a true son of genius—shall we add, like a true cleric—nothing so mundane as a business understanding troubles him, till too late ; and then some one else is to blame—the poor, long-suffering publisher in this instance :

‘MY DEAR FRIEND,

‘I fear—greatly fear that my bookseller is going to act like a scoundrel—I have no *written agreement*—I need not tell you how I feel at this crisis—I have not said a word to poor Harriet (his wife) or my mother on the subject of my apprehensions—you are their only depositary—

‘I am unable to add a word more, but that I will not see even the best of friends, till I have *better news* to tell—don’t mention a word of this—

Ever, ever yours,
C. R. M.’

Here Mrs. Smith has made it possible for him to give up some literary drudgery.

‘Thursday.

‘MY DEAR FRIEND,

‘I shall certainly go to you on Saturday since you wish it, and I thank you for taking me away from an employment which is too much both for my eyes and my health.

C. R. M.’

And now we leave this sad, if sordid, little budget. Like many another wooer of the Muse, poor Maturin suffered. He left a name behind him, but to him if to any man Goethe’s words apply : ‘Wer nie sein Brod mit Thränen ass . . . Der kennt euch nicht ihr himmlichen Mächte.’

IV

It is not easy to make a selection from a budget of over ninety letters of Mrs. Hemans. Most of them are, in truth, merely personal notes ; some, however, are of more general interest, revealing the gentle nature of the poetess and her power of human affection, which was so sadly denied her in her married life.

Mrs. Hemans came to live in Upper Pembroke Street in Dublin early in the autumn of 1831. Two of her five boys had left school, two were already placed with Dr. Gwynne, three or four miles from Dublin, at Castleknock, while Charles, the youngest, was to stay with his mother, his education being superintended by R. P. Graves, then an undergraduate, the elder brother of the well-known Charles Graves, Bishop of Limerick, and uncle of A. P. Graves, the writer.

'Carl' was now twelve or thirteen, and was quite inseparable from his mother, who could hardly bear him out of her sight. When, not four years later, in May 1835, Mrs. Hemans died at 20 Dawson Street, Carl was still with her, as was also her next son, Henry, a Shrewsbury schoolboy, who then made his first Communion beside his mother's death-bed.

She never liked Dublin, or Ireland. To Mr. Lawrence she writes in December 1831, not long after she had settled there :

'I cannot promise that you will find much to attract you in the society of Dublin, where there is little of real intellectual taste, and more, in my opinion, of show and splendour than of real refinement.'

Again, when she had been nearly a year there, 27 August 1832, she writes to him again :

'You will long ago have discovered that I dislike Ireland. I have, indeed, continued but *for one or two friends, but they are very dear ones*, "a stranger and a sojourner", and I daily withdraw more and more from its flaring, noisy and unintellectual society.'

The letters tell their own story: she had evidently formed a very close friendship with Mrs. Smith, who was probably fifteen or sixteen years her senior, and this continued up to the end of her short life.

The two women had the bond of a common sorrow—neither enjoyed the blessing of a happy married life, but both had a common joy in the things of the soul, for Maria Smith also was one who aspired 'to meditate the thankless Muse', who, if she did not accept her works, entrusted to her love and care one of the tenderest and most gifted souls that ever tenanted a house of clay.

Many of the later letters are written in pencil, and from a couch. The following seems to be one of the earlier.

'MY DEAR FRIEND,

'Carl tells me, (with some little *objurgation* on his own part) that you seem to think that I have quite forgotten you of late. Let

me beg that you will exorcise such an evil goblin of an imagination with all speed. I love you *affectionately*, as I ever shall do—and I am most faithful when once attached—indeed considering all I *have* suffered, and all I *must* suffer—I could almost say, would I were not so!—But you have bound me to you truly, and I do hope that returning health will ere long allow me to give myself more to your society than I have ever done. In the mean time, my dear friend, you must think of me as one not only loving, but appreciating all which has developed upon me in becoming acquainted with your heart and mind—And I think I shall make you love *me* also more and more, and yet be enabled to shed some pleasure and some brightness over your future hours, when the deep clouds which have so long hung round me shall have melted away—

I am ever,

faithfully & affectionately yours,

FELICIA HEMANS.'

The next letter cannot be later than the winter of 1832-3, as Lord Anglesey, whom she mentions, resigned the Viceroyalty the following summer.

'MY DARLING LOVE,

'My cold is not improved by last night as the coming out was tremendous. I had half a mile to walk to the Carriage & there was a great crowd of the most select people Dublin *could* afford. I did not miss *one* of the *high ton*, Lord Anglesey at the head—I saw all the Clarkes & Mongans, the Opera went off uncommonly well; Miss Healy has a very delightful & powerful voice tho' the papers say *not* the *latter*, she is young & rather pretty & will improve, her high notes are beautiful, I did not think much of Bligh or the Italians, Figaro by Latham was admirable—Ormit is a good Bombastes but it is a piece I don't much like—nor was it very well got up—altogether it was worth seeing tho' I scarce think I will go again, . . .

F. H.'

The next letter refers to the dreadful epidemic of cholera of the summer of 1832. Felicia Hemans, while taking thought for her children, was entirely without fear for herself. She tells us somewhere how she never allowed any outward circumstance to disturb the calm of her mind. She loved nature 'with all a poet's ecstasy': she was full of the joy of life.

(In pencil.)

(Summer 1832.)

'DARLING LOVE,

'Before I set out I *must* scribble you a line—first how is Robert?¹ I trust getting better tho' the accounts of the cholera to-day are *truly* awful—Bessby feared to let the girls go tonight—I am only taking Winder and Geraldine—I am told To-morrow is the Day we should go to the Regatta—8 Boats to sail & the Prize the Princess Vittoria's Cup—What do you say, wd you come? I shall hear more about it To-night & let you know in the morning

God bless you Darling, Yr. own, F. H.'

Who was 'Princess' *Vittoria*? So she writes the name.

Here is yet another little personal note :—

'MY DEAR FRIEND,

'Would you be kind enough to lend me the carriage for a little while between two and three o'clock to-day, or whenever it is most convenient, to take some of my most valuable books down to *Grattan St*?—I do not mean to pack them for so short a distance, as they always get injured—Oh! I wish you could have enjoyed with us the bright water and blue skies of the Dargle!—I felt all the joy of Childhood in the "green places" again and have been, notwithstanding all fatigue, happier and better ever since—I will come and see you as soon as possible—

Ever your affect^{te}

F. H.

Is it to this visit to the beautiful Dargle Valley in Co. Wicklow to which she refers in her verses in 1834?

'Twas a bright moment of my life when first,
 O thou pure stream through rocky portals flowing!
 That temple-chamber of thy glory burst
 On my glad sight!—thy pebbly couch lay glowing
 With deep mosaic hues; and richly throwing
 O'er thy cliff walls a tinge of autumn's vest.
 High bloomed the heath-flowers, and the wild wood's crest
 Was touch'd with gold'—

But even literary *côteries* like that of Lady Morgan did not attract her; indeed it is plain enough that Mrs. Hemans was not at all favourably impressed by 'Lady M.', who was some years her senior.

¹ Mrs. Smith's son.

‘MY DEAR FRIEND,

‘I shall be glad to go out with you tomorrow at a little *before* one, if not inconvenient to you, as I forgot to tell you that I have a home-engagement at two o’clock tomorrow. I have read, and like, more than half of the “Buried Bride”—and I think Ginevra was too happy to escape her first Husband, and take refuge with her Beloved by a short *dying* and being buried—I believe many a woman would go through as much for a blessed liberty at last.

‘I hope you were not much *disappointed* about Lady M’s party. *Is* she sincere in her empressions to me or not?

Your affectionate,

F. H.’

General ‘Society’ in Dublin she avoided.

Again,

‘MY DEAR FRIEND,

‘I hope you will not think me quite faithless, but I have been very much pressed to meet Mr.’ (afterwards Sir Wm.) ‘Hamilton of the Observatory, and Captain Sabine, this evening at the Vice-Provost’s—I know you like me to go into *such* society as this, and that *you will not be jealous* if I come to you tomorrow Evening instead of this—

.

Ever your truly affect^{te}

F. H.’

‘I send you Keats’s poems, some of which I think you will love.’

Here her beloved Carl goes away on a visit, leaving her, ill and uncomfortable enough in her lodgings, and with a stupid servant.

‘MY DEAR FRIEND,

‘Why did you not come today? The servant here, who seems to be endowed with what absolutely amounts to a *sublimity* of dulness, I found gave you some stupid wrong message—Would you send me the other vols. of *Clarissa*? do you know I am almost *astonished* at the power with which Richardson has thrown quite a halo of dignity around her, *after* her apparent degradation; before that period of the story, I could neither admire nor love her—My Carl went away this morning; I shall feel lost without him, but trust *he* will be the better—I am still languid, after all the suffering with my arm; however I hope we may be able to get to the Observatory

EXTRACTS FROM PAPERS OF MARIA SMITH 101

next week—I had a long letter from Mrs. House this morning—full of kindness—Do not teaze yourself to write, should you be weary this evening.

Ever your affecte.

F. H.'

'MY DEAR FRIEND,

'I return you the papers which you sent me by Robert, and which he read aloud to me—I thought them very interesting, and one of the Death-songs in particular, exquisitely tender and mournful—I think I shall try to introduce it into some future piece—I do not know whether I told you how busy I am going to be with my sacred poems which I earnestly hope to complete worthily, and enshrine in them whatever I may have been endowed with of power or melody.

'I regret that you are again unwell, and the more as I am not yet strong enough to walk to see you, and my arm is still feeling tender, so that I should be a little afraid of taking cold in it, were I to come out at night.—If you should not be using your carriage tomorrow, would you lend it me for awhile, again to visit Mrs. Lawrence, and I will come and see you afterwards.

'You may imagine how lost I feel without my Carl, and I daresay you miss him a little also—but I hope he will return in glowing health.

Ever your affectionate,

F. H.'

Here she is negotiating about 20 Dawson Street, where she took up her residence in the spring of 1833 and where she died two years later. With what instinctive and fastidious care she chose her surroundings : the atmosphere in which her soul could breathe !

'MY DEAR FRIEND,

'I fear I did not make my question to you quite distinct enough. It was not about my situation in *Dawson Street*, but in the house of a Tradesman of that description that I wished to know your opinion—Pray be so kind as to let me have it by Carl, and will you ask your sons if they will be kind enough to give me any information they can about the character of the McAuliffes, as I do not think Col. D'A.¹ knows anything more of them than their *manner* (?) and their *rooms*.—The latter are so good, airy, and comfortable-looking in

¹ Colonel D'Aquilar—Mrs. Lawrence's brother.

every respect, that I really wish to engage them, and only delay until Monday morning for the sake of gaining all the information I can—The people mentioned Lord Longford, who I think is a friend of Mr. Smith's, as having lodged in their house a considerable time—I dare say Dr. Smith¹ could give me some information; if he is returned from Kilkenny perhaps he would call upon me to-morrow—your very affect.

'I shall be so little further from you if I go to Dawson St. that it will not make the least difference in our intercourse. It is quite at the top of the Street.'

V

The next two letters are very characteristic of the writer, when she is just herself, dwelling deep in those spiritual interests and fellowships to which she was so conscious she was called,

'that holy Spirit
Sweet as the Spring, as ocean deep':

(20 Dawson St. February 1833?)

'MY DEAR FRIEND,

'If you are well enough to drive out tomorrow, I shall be happy to go with you, and we will visit her Ladyship *Morgane Le Fay*² as the old Romances have it—I should not however be able to go out before a little past two, and trust that may not be too late to suit you—Whenever I go out earlier, I find the day so much broken, that it is worth nothing to me afterwards—Thanks to your kindness I passed a few pleasant hours the other morning with my dear Mrs. Lawrence; she had lately seen a good deal of Mr. Wordsworth, and I was much pleased to hear how very affectionately he spoke of me—You must come here soon and pass an evening with me in my new rooms which are beginning to look very homelike—I only wish you were a little nearer them

And your very affectionate,

F. H.'

Sunday evening.

'MY DEAR FRIEND,

'Our communication has been suspended because Carl has been gone to the country since Monday, but I was going to send

¹ Afterwards Sir Francis Smith, Mrs. Smith's third son.

² Lady (Sydney) Morgan.

a Messenger to you to-day—I am now beginning to feel tolerably settled in my new rooms, where I hope you will soon visit me—I fear I cannot come to you until Monday or Tuesday evening though I long to see you very much.—Mrs. Whateley¹ called upon me two days ago, and I am exceedingly pleased with her, *and more & more interested in my new old* friend Blanco White,² the more I see of him. This horrid yellow darkness prevents my writing more.

Ever your affecte

F. H.'

The next letter was probably written in 1834, and seems to refer to an expedition to the Dargle Valley, Co. Wicklow, with Mrs. Smith and her 'old flame', Tommy Moore, as the allusion to his 'Irish Melodies' would imply. Mrs. Hemans was staying in Co. Wicklow in August 1834.

'MY DEAR FRIEND,

'I am quite rejoiced to hear such brilliant accounts of you, and I really think that you may now appropriate to yourself, a little altered, Wordsworth's line

"We feel that we are greater than we know".

I cannot quite reciprocate your bright intelligence, as I have a good deal of head-ache, but unconnected, I am sure, with any circumstance of our gallant exploit—I fear I shall not see you to-morrow as, in pure weariness of my lonely state, which I think never hung so heavily on my spirit, I have accepted an invitation to Redesdale, the Archbishop's, and shall most likely remain there until Saturday night—

'Good bye, and do not allow "the bloom of that valley to fade from your heart".

Always affectionately yours,

F. H.'

A quotation from Lady Morgan's *Memoirs* (1835) may serve as a fitting conclusion to these letters. She says:

'Mrs. Smith, Moore's first love, & the subject of his graceful song, "I'll ask the Sylph that round thee flies", was a friend of Mrs. Hemans, the touching mention of whose last illness & death will interest the reader both for the poetess & her friend.'

¹ Of course, the wife of Archbishop Whately (see other letters).

² Blanco White lived with the Whatelys.

MRS. SMITH TO LADY MORGAN

Upper Fitzwilliam Street, Dublin

24 March 1835.

MY DEAR LADY MORGAN,

It was no common pleasure to receive a letter from you, and I beg you to believe that I know how to value such a favour, given in the midst of all your bustle & gaiety.

I heard with pleasure of your triumphs at Cheltenham ; but I knew you would not settle there. It is very well for a few weeks ; but I see that dear London will get possession of you at last. It is a dismal thought that you are to leave us, and you are really too sceptical as to the number of those who will feel your absence from Dublin a serious loss. Of course you have heard of Mrs. Hemans' illness. She has long been given over. It is three weeks since her physicians owned that they had no hopes, and now a few days will rob the world of one who will not be easily matched. She was *past remedy* when Dr. Graves gave her into the hands of Dr. Croker. The latter has, I believe, done all that could be done ; but the constitution was gone. Her fortitude of mind and sweetness of temper shine out to the last. She is quite resigned, and will not allow a mournful look or tone at her bedside. Her sister, Mrs. Hughes, is with her, and her brother, Major Browne, and it is a comfort to know that she has every kind of care.

Sad, most sad has been her history ! Those who love her, ought to rejoice when she is at peace ; a lofty mind, ever soaring above the realities of life, essentially poetical, and *never otherwise* ; ardent, sentient, enthusiastic, and all this contained in a frame of the most fragile delicacy. What chance had she here in Dublin, with an utter disrelish for the kind of society that was attainable ? When she was in the county of Wicklow last August, her anxiety to remain there was like the thirst of fever. Poor thing, I wish I had never known her.

Robert¹ has been hunting the whole winter, till he is more like a horse than a man. I am hoarse with praying him to marry and be respectable ; but he grows more hardened daily.

If you have heard that we are to have drawing-rooms in the *daytime*, as in London, I am sure you have laughed at the idea of it. Our whole turn out ! our equipages, our poverty, alas ! need the friendly cloak of night.

Ever sincerely yours,

MARIA SMITH.

¹ Mrs. Smith's son, later Colonel Bramston-Smith.

We have reserved until last what will be felt to be of some real literary interest, an early draft, in the handwriting of the poetess—but terribly illegible and scribbled over in parts—of the ‘Funeral Day of Sir Walter Scott’. It will be remembered that the Wizard of the North passed to his rest on 21 September 1832, which sufficiently dates the piece, and explains why this draft copy should be found among the papers of one of Mrs. Hemans’s Dublin friends.

For convenience of reference we give the final form of the poem, in any places where this differs from our MS.

In deciphering the many difficult and doubtful places in a MS. which we charitably suppose was *not* intended for the printer, we have had the privilege of the learned experience of Mr. Nichol Smith.

THE FUNERAL DAY OF SIR WALTER SCOTT

FINAL FORM

EARLY DUBLIN DRAFT

	1	A glorious voice hath ceas’d
2 funeral chant		Mournfully reverently — the fu- nereal chaunt
		Sing reverently! There is a dreamy sound
		A hollow murmur of the dying year
5 deep woods	5	In the sere Woods. Let it be wild and sad!
6 Aeolian		A more Eolian melancholy tone Than ever wail’d o’er bright things perishing!
8 <i>that</i>		For that is passing from the darken’d land Which the green Summer will not bring us back
	10	Though all her songs return. The funeral chaunt
11 breathe reverently		Breathe solemnly! They bear the mighty forth,
12 <i>after this line is now found inserted instead of 13 and</i>		The kingly ruler in the realms of mind!

- 'They bear him through
 the household paths, the
 groves,
 'Where every tree had
 music of its own
 'To his quick ear of know-
 ledge taught by love—
 'And he is silent!—Past
 the living stream
 'They bear him now; the
 stream whose kindly
 voice
 'On alien shores his true
 heart burn'd to hear
Then comes line 15.
 17 'Richer than Autumn's
 purple, now they move—

 20 'From every pastoral glen
 and fernclad height '

 25 *Instead of line 25*
 'To those fair scenes im-
 perishably bound,
 'And from the mountain
 mist still flashing by,
 27 ' *Instead of lines 27 and 28*
- They bear him past the living
 stream whose Voice
 In the far South his bosom burn'd
 to hear—

 15 And he is silent!—O'er the
 heathery hills
 Which his own soul hath mantled
 with a Light

 Richer than Autumn's glow, they
 bear him on—
 And he is silent! He whose flexible
 lips
 Were but unseal'd, and lo! a
 thousand forms,
 20 From the blue mountain-mist, or
 fairy dell
 (between the lines, evidently a ten-
 tative alteration,
 . . . every pastoral glen and fern-
 clad height (?)
 In glowing life upsprang :—Vassal
 and Chief
 Rider and steed, with shout and
 Bugle-peal,
 Fast rushing thro' the brightly
 troubled air,
 Like the wild Huntsman's band!
 And still they live,
 25 Still crowd the haunted scenes,
 and, flashing by,
 Startle the Wanderer who hath
 listen'd there

- 'To the Seer's voice : phan-
 toms of coloured thought :
 'Surviving him who raised.—
 O eloquence !'
- 30 *Instead of line 30*
 'And art thou *there*—to
 those dim nations join'd'
 31 'The wand is dropp'd'
- Unto that wizard-voice.—O Elo-
 quence !
 O Power, who breathing thus
 could wake the Dead,
 Who shall wake *thee*? Lord of
 the buried Past !
 30 And hast thou joined the shadowy
 Natives there,
 Thy subject-hosts so long?—The
 wand is lost,
 The bright lamp broken, which
 the gifted hand
 Touch'd, and the Genii came.—
 Sing reverently
 The funeral chaunt ! The mighty
 is borne home.
 35 And who shall be his mourners?
 Youth and Age,
 For each hath felt his magic :
 Love and Grief,
 For he hath communed with the
 heart(s) of each :
 Yes—the free spirit of Humanity
 May join th' august Procession,
 for to him
 40 Its mysteries have been tributary
 things,
 And all its accents known.—From
 field or wave
 Never was conqueror on his battle
 bier,
 By the vail'd Banner and the
 muffled drum,
 And the proud drooping of the
 crested head
 45 More nobly followed home.—The
 last abode,
 The silent Dwelling of the Bard,
 is reach'd :
 A still majestic spot—girt solemnly
- 46 'The voiceless dwelling'

With all th' imploring beauty of
 Decay !
 A stately couch midst Ruins !
 meet for *him*
 50 With his bright fame to rest in,
 as a King
 Of other days, laid lonely with
 his sword
 Beneath his head.—Sing reverently
 the chaunt
 Over the honour'd grave ! the
Grave, Oh ! say
 Rather the shrine !—an altar for
 the Love,
 55 The light, soft pilgrim-steps, the
 votive wreaths,
 Of years unborn :—a place where
 leaf and flower,
 By that which dies not of the
 Sovereign Dead,
 Shall be made holy things.—
 Where every weed
 Shall have its portion of th' in-
 spiring gift
 60 From buried Glory breath'd.—
 And now what strain,
 Making victorious Melody prevail
 O'er sorrow's Voice, befits the
 Tomb, where sleeps
 The crown'd of Men ?—
 —A lowly, lowly song !
 61 ' Melody ascend '
 62 ' High above sorrow's dirge,
 befits the tomb
 ' Where he that swayed the
 nations thus is laid—
 ' The crowned of men ?
 65 ' and solemn
 65 Lowly and fervent be
 Thy Children's cry to thee,
 Father divine !
 A Hymn of Suppliant breath,
 Owning that Life and Death
 70 Alike are thine.
 A spirit on its way,
 Sceptred the earth to sway,

From thee was sent :
Now call'st thou back thine own—
Hence is that radiance flown,—
76 To earth but lent.

Watching in breathless awe,
The bright head bow'd we saw,
Beneath thy hand !
80 Filled by one Hope, one Fear,
Around a Brother's bier
Trembling we stand.

81 ' Now o'er a '
82 ' Weeping we '

83 *How hath he pass'd ! the*
Lord

84 *Of each deep bosom chord,*

87 *bless'd*

How hath the Mighty pass'd
With his rich gifts at last
85 To meet thy sight,
Unmantled and alone
On thy blest mercy thrown
O infinite !

90 *tired.* Word not clear in MS. 90 So from his Harvest Home
Must the poor Peasant come ;
So, in one trust,
Leader and King must yield
... The naked soul, reveal'd
94 To thee, all-just !

<i>The sword of many a fight—</i>	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
<i>What then shall be its might?</i>	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
<i>The lofty lay,</i>	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
<i>That rush'd on eagle wing—</i>	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
<i>What shall its memory bring?</i>	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
<i>What hope, what stay ?</i>	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

95 <i>O Father ! in that hour,</i>	Oh in that fearful hour
<i>When earth all succouring</i>	When sinking human power
<i>power</i>	
<i>Shall disavow ;</i>	Its crest must bow ;
<i>When spear and shield and</i>	When spear and shield and crown
<i>crown</i>	
<i>In faintness are cast down—</i>	Are cast in weakness down
100 <i>Sustain us Thou !</i>	100 Sustain us Thou.

By Him Who bow'd to take
The death-cup for our sake,
The thorn, the rod,
From Whom the last dismay
Was not to pass away—
Aid us, O God!

.
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.
.
.
.

Tremblers beside a grave,
We call on thee to save,
Father divine!
Hear, hear our suppliant breath,
105 Keep us in life and death
Thine, only thine!

When we reflect that these touching lines were written only two and a half years before the poetess's own death, and when she must have known that she was under the shadow of a mortal sickness, and at least guessed that her days on earth would not be very long, we can almost hear the throbbing of that gentle heart and glance at the tears welling to those sweet eyes as she held the slender quill.

How fully the prayer they breathe was granted, the *Sabbath Sonnet* bears witness. It was dictated to her brother less than three weeks before she fell asleep, without any 'fearful hour', or even a struggle!

. . . 'Yet, oh, my God, I bless
'Thy mercy, that with Sabbath peace hath fill'd
'My chasten'd heart, and all its throbblings still'd
'To one deep calm of lowliest thankfulness.'

APPENDIX II

THE PATENT OF CONFIRMATION OF ARMS TO THE DESCENDANTS OF HENRY BIRCH SMITH

Of Clareen House, in the King's Co., Ireland, is as follows :—

TO ALL AND SINGULAR AS WELL NOBLEMEN AS GENTLEMEN and others to whom these Presents shall come I, Captain NEVILE RODWELL WILKINSON, F.S.A., Ulster King of Arms and principal Herald of All Ireland, Registrar of the Most Illustrious Order of Saint Patrick, send due Salutations and Greeting. WHEREAS application hath been made unto me by WILLIAM FREDERICK HAMMERSLEY SMITH late of Clareen House, in the King's County, Esquire, sometime a Resident Magistrate in Ireland, setting forth that he is the eldest son of Ralph Smith late of Clareen aforesaid, Esquire, a Justice of the Peace for the said County, who was eldest son of Henry Birch Smith of Clareen aforesaid eldest son of Ralph Smith son of Joshua Smith, third son of Joshua Smith of Glasshouse in the said County, that he and his family have used & borne certain Armorial Ensigns which were recorded in my office for Sir Francis William Smith who received the honour of Knighthood on the 8th Day of March 1837, who was grandson of Robert Smith, Alderman of Dublin, who was the eldest son of the first mentioned Joshua Smith, and that he is desirous that the said Arms may be duly confirmed unto him and his descendants, and the other descendants of his grandfather the said Henry Birch Smith of Clareen in the King's County, and registered and recorded in the Office of Ulster King of Arms in Ireland to the end that the Officers of Arms there and all others upon occasion may take full notice and have knowledge thereof, and he hath therefore prayed for a full confirmation of the same, KNOW YE therefore that I the said Ulster

King of Arms having taken the request of the said applicant into consideration, and having examined into the circumstances, am pleased to comply therewith, and by virtue of the power unto me given by His Majesty's Royal Letters Patent under the Great Seal of that part of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland called Ireland, and by the authority of the same, have ratified and confirmed and by these Presents do exemplify, ratify and confirm unto the said WILLIAM FREDERICK HAMMERSLEY SMITH, Esquire, and his descendants, and the other descendants of his Grandfather the said Henry Birch Smith of Clareen in the King's County, the ARMS following, that is to say:—*Argent, on a bend between two unicorns heads erased vert armed or, three lozenges of the last, for CREST out of a crest coronet or a unicorn's head vert, and for MOTTO 'Exaltabit honore'* the whole as is more clearly above depicted to be borne and used hereafter by him, the said WILLIAM FREDERICK HAMMERSLEY SMITH, Esquire, and his descendants, and the other descendants of his grandfather the said Henry Birch Smith of Clareen in the King's County, for ever, with their due and proper differences according to the laws of Arms, without the let, hindrance, molestation or interruption of any person or persons whatsoever.

IN WITNESS whereof I subscribe these Presents with my Name and Title and affix hereunto the seal of my office this Tenth day of December in the eighth year of the reign of Our Sovereign Lord Edward the Seventh by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith and so forth, and in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and eight.

Entered in Register of Ulster's Office
in 'Grants and Confirmations,'
volume 'J' folio 236

NEVILE R. WILKINSON,
Ulster King of Arms of
All Ireland.

George Dames Burtchaell,
Athlone Pursuivant,
Registrar of the Office of Arms.

Note on the Armorial Bearings

When we find a family of some standing using ancient arms, it seems reasonable to concede a possible tradition, even when that



From whence came Smith, all be he Knight or Squire
But from the Smith, that forgeth at the fyre.

(Quoted by Verstegan, 1605)

use had fallen more or less into desuetude. This is the position in which we find the family of Smith of Glasshouse.

The Arms which Ulster has done us the honour of confirming are of very old derivation, having been previously granted, or confirmed, with due differences, to various persons, especially in the North of England from the sixteenth century if not earlier.

For instance: '*Argent, a bend between two unicorns' heads, erased, gules, was confirmed in 1567 to William Smithe of Noon Stanton, in the County Palatine of Durham, Esquire.*' (Gwillim, *Display of Heraldry*.)

Again, in 1576, there was a *grant* of arms to Smith of Beverly, Yorks, viz.: *Between two unicorns' heads erased sable, three lozenges, or, on a bend azure*; and for crest, *Out of a ducal coronet a demi-bull argent, armed or*.

In Burke's *General Armory* may be seen other grants of similar arms to persons in cos. Durham and York; also in Ireland to William Smyth of Lisburn, Bishop of Kilmore in 1693; and to Edward Smith, of Lisburn, Bishop of Down and Connor in 1699; these two last coats being identical, viz.: *arg. on a bend betw. 2 uni. hds. erased, az. 3 loz. or*, and differing from ours only in the tincture of the charges.

Gwillim tells us that '*Argent on a bend between two unicorns' heads erased azure* is borne by the name of Smith, and was *confirmed* to Anthony Smith, of Milford, Surrey, June 29th 1667', adding, 'N.B. The *ancient* arms of the house from which this Anthony descends were with *three lozenges on the bend*', &c.

These arms, *which on Gwillim's showing were 'old' in the time of Elizabeth*, are said to be derived from those of Carington, the story being that the first bearer of them sprang from that ancient Cheshire and Norman house, which bore *sable, on a bend argent three lozenges of the field*. If true it would fully explain the use by Smith of a *crest-coronet*, which 'undoubtedly meant rank and likely enough high rank' (Fox-Davies, *Heraldry Explained*, p. 39). But see *Peerage and Pedigree—The Great Carington Imposture*, where Sir Horace Round concludes that the well-known story originated in the fraud of an Elizabethan upstart. Whatever may be said about the fraud, there is no doubt that the Smith arms originated much earlier.

Our motto *Exaltabit honore—He shall exalt it with honour* (i.e. the horn of the unicorn) is an echo from the Psalter, attributing honour to God, its true fount.

The Unicorn in ancient heraldry had a mystical significance.

Ceste mervellose beste
 Qui une corne a en sa teste
 Senifie nostre Seigneur
 Ihesu Christe nostre Sauveur
 C'est l'Unicorne spirituel
 Qui entre la Vierge prist ostel.

which one might render—

This creature of a wondrous breed
 Beareth one horn upon his head
 And meaneth in a mystery
 Him who our Saviour deigned to be
 And of a Virgin pure was born,
 The spiritual Unicorn.

The allusion is to St. Luke i. 69, 'Blessed be the Lord God of Israel' . . . who 'hath raised up an *horn* of salvation for us in the house of his servant David.'

So that *Exaltabit honore* may very well mean *He* (the bearer of the arms) *shall exalt Him* (Christ) *with honour*—a very noble and knightly sentiment.



RICHARD WILLIAM SMITH, JNR.
b. 1871

APPENDIX III

NOTES ON THE PEDIGREE OF SMITH OF KILCOMIN AND GLASSHOUSE

Being chiefly Extracts from original sources, constituting proofs of the dates and steps in the pedigree filed at the Office of Arms, Dublin Castle.

Collected for Richard William Smith, jun., B.A. Cantab., of Cahir, Ireland.

The numerals in brackets after each name refer to corresponding ones placed in the pedigree, the Roman referring to the step in the pedigree, the Arabic to the individual name.

The Notes are numbered for convenience of reference.

The proportion of the Irish Plantation acre to the English or Statute acre is as six to ten.

The following four entries may suggest lines of research.

Note I. *Aquila Smith of Berkshire in England.*

Printed Calendar of State Papers of Ireland, vol. 1633-47. Charles I, 1647, vol. cclxv, p. 747. 'Instruction to be given to . . . Aquiler Smith and . . . to negotiate for speeding the assessment of Berks. The committee of Berks to be stirred up.'

Note II. *Extracts from Registers of Queen's College, Oxford.*

Smith, Aquila (Smyth), son of Thomas, of London, gent. Matric. 15th November 1639, aged 15. Father of William 1679, and Robert 1691. He entered College as a commoner, 22nd July 1639.

Smith, William (Smyth), son of Aquila Smith, of Malmesbury, Wilts., gent. Matric. 27th March 1679, aged 16. B.A. 1682. M.A. 1685. (Brother of Robert 1691.) He entered College as a batler 27th March 1679.

Smith, Robert (Smyth), son of Aquila, of Malmesbury, Wilts., gent. University College. Matric. 15th Dec. 1691, aged 17. Subscribes as of Queen's College. (Brother of William.)

Robert Smith entered Queen's College as batler, 9th December 1691. It is probably a mistake of the bedel's whereby he is said to be of University College. The subscription is probably his own account of the matter.

Note III. Calendar of State Papers, Ireland, 1663. Charles II, p. 377.

Notes on the '49 Officers'.

10. The '49 Officers'.

Inrolments of the Adjudications (1) in favour of the 1649 Officers (2) (formerly denominated 'the '49 Lot'); Preserved in the Office of the Chief Remembrancer of the Exchequer, Dublin. See *Records of Ireland*, Marked '1821-25', pp. 610-637. List follows.

Note 1. *Adjudications*. The Adjudications refer to the Arrears of the Commissioned Officers, who served Charles II, or Charles I, in the Wars of Ireland, before the 5th day of June, 1649.

The Index Locorum of these Inrolments is given at pp. 638-47 of the *Records of Ireland* above mentioned.

Note 2. *Officers*. The Irish origin of many of these Officers can be seen in the Third Edition of our *Irish Pedigrees*.

(Extract from *Irish Landed Gentry when Cromwell came to Ireland*, by John O'Hart, Dublin, 1884.)

Note IV. Calendar of State Papers, Ireland, 1663, Charles II, p. 377.

22nd March, Whitehall (1663).

The KING, to Lord Kingston, for the Muster Master's Arrears of the '49 Officers in Ireland.

'Under the Act of Settlement you are to state the arrears of the Protestant Officers who served in Ireland before June 1649. . . . By the Act of Settlement, the soldiers who have had land set out to them for their arrears since 5th June 1649 are to pay for such land 18 months' rent, measured by the rent which such lands bore in May 1659, for payment of the arrear of the '49 men.'

Note V. *The '49 Officers*. References to Calendar of State Papers, Ireland, 1663, Charles II, p. 275.

2nd Nov. Dublin Castle (1663).

The Lord Lieutenant to Secretary Bennet.

'This Gentleman, Mr. Keating, is employed by the trustees of the 1649 Officers, who served King Charles I under me in Ireland, and for whose arrears provision is made. I am very particularly concerned for them, they having shared with me the brunt of this

unhappy war, and shared with me in those common misfortunes that befel his Majesty's affairs here. Their concernments are amongst others lodged in the bill now under His Majesty's consideration, and I hope their agent may receive favourable considerations. They are men upon whose loyalty the King can count. I should be much obliged if you would support them.'

Note VI. p. 297. Nov. 21 (1663). Sir Nicholas Armorer to Joseph Williamson, Dublin Castle.

' . . . Mr. Getting, agent for the '49 men.'

Extracts referring to Joshua Smyth, one of the '49 Officers. (I. 1 in pedigree), and his descendants.

Note VII. 1659. Royal Irish Academy Library, Dublin. MS. 'Census 1659', King's County. Clonliske barony, Kilcomin parish, Ballytoran townland, 2 English, 33 Irish.

Note. No *Joshua Smith* in the County, but an Edward Smith.

Note VIII. 1660. Commonwealth Order Book A/25.

'Money issued out of Tythes.' p. 246, Order dated 28th June 1660, made on the Petition of the English Protestant Inhabitants of the district round Shinrone Church in the King's County, signed by them, among whom is *Joshua Smith*.

Record Office, Dublin. No Hearth Money, or subsidiary Rolls for King's County, 1660-9.

Note IX. 1668. '49 Officers' Certificates.

Joshua Smith, I. 35. Joshua Smith, I. 36. Joshua Smythe, I. 37. *Joshua Smithe* 13s. 0½d. arrears for service in Ireland as commissioned Officer in Army between 1641 and 1649, Major Nichols Pyne, *Lt. John Andrews*, and Colonel R. Clayton, trustees, grant 3rd June.

Note X. 20 Chas. II. Inrolled 15th June 1668. Premises in Dublin and Waterford cities, and Bannow and Wexford towns, Co. Wexford. Printed pp. 140 and 229, *Reports Irish Record Commission*, 1825.

Note XI. 1640-60. There are Muster Rolls of the Protestant Forces in Ireland 1640-60 preserved in the London Record Office; also some have been printed in Gilbert's *Calendar of the Ormonde MSS.* by the Historical MSS. Commission.

Note XII. 1663. A List dated June 1663, of persons living in

the baronies of Ballybritt and Clonliske, in King's County, who were soldiers under Cromwell, and who voted for Mr. Webb as M.P.

Clonliske barony. John Desborow, Esq., John Rose, Thomas Warrden, John Farmer, Francis Hamilton, John Turner, Alexander Rathcliffe, Thomas Willington, Edmond Potter, Ralph Peake, Robt. Remington, John Parker, Adam Hutchinson, John Aderton, Robt. Adamson, Edward Plasteade, Jonathan Darby (High Sheriff) 1674, Cornet Wells, Cornet Andrews, John Bough, Mr. Freeman, Thos. Neale, John Houlder, *Joshua Smith*, Bartheley Reppingal, Roger Lyncham, Henry Maeder, Samuel Dodd, Mr. Tyde, Mr. Franklin.

Ballybritt barony. John Lawton, Thos. Haton, Wm. Page, Robt. Wilkinson, Henry Gardner, Saml. Chaplin, Geo. Nethercoate, John Symons, Lawrence White, Robt. Matthew, Thos. Fielder, John Tyrer, Daniel Walplate, Wm. Darby, Symon Maide, Michael Aderson, Alex. Armstrong, John Roche, Thos. Blist, Thos. Powell, Nathaniel Walphate, Thos. Davis.

Note. The forfeited lands in Clonliske barony in King's County were allotted by the Cromwellian Government for arrears of soldiers, *v. infra*.

Note XIII. 1665. King's Bench Judgement Roll, Trinity, 19 Chas. II and 1667, Skin 24, Com. Regis. Richd. Chafe, Esq. *v.* Wm. Le-Strange, Esq., John Rotheram, John Roe O'Carroll, and *Joshua Smyth*, defendants.

That defendants 1 Sept., 17 Chas. II (1665), unlawfully seized thirty-five heifers of plaintiff, worth £100, at Birr in King's County, &c., &c.

Note XIV. 1668. King's Bench Judgement Roll, Hilary, 20-21 Chas. II and 1668, Skin 2, Com. Regis. John Webb, gent. *v.* *Joshua Smyth*, gent. That Sir Wm. Flower, kt., and John Baldwin, Esq., 9th Nov. 1667 and 19 Chas. II, leased to plaintiff for five years, Greengurt, *alias* Gurtgreen, in Clonliske barony in King's County, 134 a., in which he has been disturbed by defendant.

(Gortcreen 174 $\frac{1}{4}$ acres in Shinrone parish in Clonliske ; *Gurtcreen* 134 a. barony in King's Co.)

Note XV. 1667. Custom House Collection in Record Office, Dublin.

Note XVI. 1667. *Assignments and Powers of Attorney*, vol. viii, p. 222.

Assignment 19th Feb. 1667 and 20 Chas. II, by John Andrews of Ratheny in King's County, to *Josua (sic) Smith* of Bellatorim in King's County (apparently living there since 1660, see above), 64 a. in Clonliske called Bellatorim, or Bellatorin, Clunfaddagh, Maghereagh, and Skartagh. 15 a. in Kilcomin, called Little Macklone, *alias* Mucklonebeg. Total, 79 a. in Kilcomin parish in Clonliske barony in King's County, granted 12th Feb. 1666, by Letters Patent on Certificate of 18th April 1666 to Andrews in trust for Smyth, which trust Andrews now carried out by assigning to Smyth.

Witnesses : Fer Ferrall, Edw. Playsteade, Wm. Shercroft.

Note XVII. Certificates of Court of Claims, bundle 2, No. 13.

Andrews' lands had been set out to soldiers.

Note XVIII. Book of Survey and distribution, King's County, Clonliske barony, Kilcomin parish.

Nos. 29 and 29 a, Clonliske 547 a. 1 r. 0 p., forfeited by Jn. Carroll, of which 64 a. 2 r. 0 p. were granted to Jn. Andrews.

Nos. 30, 30 a, and 30 b, Kilcomin 226 a. 0 r. 8 p. and 12 a. 3 r. 28 p. and 26 a. 1 r. 8 p. forfeited by Jn. Carroll, of which 15 a. were granted to John Andrews.

Note XIX. 1669. *Assignments and Powers of Attorney*, vol. viii, p. 223.

39 a. in Cooleroe (see below, next paragraph), in Dunkerrin parish in Clonliske barony, in the King's County, assigned 1st Nov. 1669 by Jn. Disborow, Esq., High Sheriff of King's County in 1668-9 to *Josana (sic) Smyth*, which had been assigned 3rd March 1668 to Disborow by Jn. Andrews.

Note XX. 1666. Patent Roll, 19 Chas. II, 5th part back, Skin 52.

Cornet John Andrews granted 12th Feb., 19 Chas. II, 239½ acres in Rathrony, 163 acres in Branstown *alias* Brownstown, 64½ acres in Clonliske, 15 acres in Macelonebeg part of Kilcomin, 39 acres in Cooleroe. Total, 679 acres plantation, or 1099 a. 3 r. 19 p. statute, in Clonliske barony in King's County. Quit rent £13 14s. 11d. Inrolled 20th June 1667.

Printed 1825, p. 116, vol. iii, *Reports Irish Record Commission*.

Note XXI. Record Office, Dublin.

Accounts of Abbott's Dragoons and Waller's foot regiments, 1653-6. No Smyth.

Note. Flower and Baldwin got grants in Clonliske barony in right of soldiers in Lieut.-Col. Nelson's and Major Henry Whittle's companies in Waller's Foot, and Capt. Ivory's Troop in Abbott's Dragoons (see below). The accounts of Cromwell's regiments give the names of the captains and some of the junior officers, but not all.

Note XXII. Joshua I (I. 1). Letter from Mr. Tenison Groves to my brother Willy.

33 Mt. Merrion Avenue, Blackrock. 6 Mar. 1909.

DEAR SIR,

Have searched Army Lists 1641-59, printed in Gilbert's *Ormonde MSS.* and could find no Joshua Smith. Also searched the part of the Appendices of Caulfield's *Kinsale and Youghal*, which give names of officers, &c. at the 'rendition' of Youghal and Kinsale to the Cromwellians, and found no Joshua Smith.

There is, I believe, a similar Appendix to Caulfield's *Cork*. I don't think there is any perfect set of Army Lists 1640-60 for Ireland anywhere. The *Ormonde MSS.* are mostly Leinster Regiments. I know there are Munster Rolls of several (but not all) of the Ulster Regiments in the London Record Office, and probably some Munster Regiments are there too.

So you must keep a look out for all the documents of the period. I wonder was this Joshua Smith, the '49 Officer, a surgeon. The Lists I took him from generally give rank, but not always.

(Found nothing in Record Office. G. N. N-S.)

Note XXIII. Modern townlands in Clonliske barony in King's County.

Kilcomin parish.

Ballytorin, 178 acres.

Mucklone East, 106 $\frac{3}{4}$ acres.

Mucklone West, 268 acres.

Glasshouse, 838 acres.

Boultry.

Shinrone parish.

Gortcreen, $175\frac{3}{4}$ acres. Milltown. Shinrone.

Dunkerrin parish.

Colleroe, 203 acres.

Note XXIV. 1670. Wm. Atkinson, a minor, granted 56 a. 0 r. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. plantation, or $90\frac{1}{2}$ a. statute, in Kilcomin, in Clonliske barony in King's County, rent 22s. 8d. Date 5th Feb., 22 Chas. II. Inrolled 16th March 1670, p. 224, vol. iii.

Note XXV. 1667. Sir Wm. Flower, Knight, and John Baldwin, Esq., granted the Castle of Shinrone and Killballasoke, $475\frac{3}{4}$ acres and 10 acres; Colley-Came, $75\frac{1}{2}$ acres; Derrym' Edmond and Magherymore, 226 acres; Moynure, $80\frac{1}{4}$ acres. Gallbally and Fere, 22 acres. In Clonliske *alias* Ballytoran, 139 acres profitable, 10 acres unprofitable. Greenegort and Killogesse, 180 acres. Smeroane, Collegoran, and Kellbellaskeagh, 377 acres and 9 acres; in Great and Little Mucklone and Kilcomin, $53\frac{1}{2}$ acres; Tubrid, 24 acres in King's County. Total, 1653 acres plantation, or $2677\frac{1}{2}$ statute. Rent £33 9s. $4\frac{3}{4}$ d. Dated 27th Feb., 19 Chas. II. Inrolled 21st May 1667.

Printed p. 94, vol. iii, *Reports Irish Records Commission*, 1825.

Note XXVI. 1670. Roger Lynam granted in the south-west part of Clonliske 81 a. 1 r. 17 p. plantation, or 131 a. 2 r. 37 p. statute. Rent 32s. $10\frac{3}{4}$ d. In Clonliske barony in King's County. Dated 27th June, 22 Chas. II. Inrolled 4th Nov. 1670.

Note XXVII. 1668. Col. Cary Dillon granted Bealetty and Gortnafolly in Dronagh, lying in the south side of the said Dronagh, 297 acres; in Corraghlenty, Gortvally, and Glassloue, 105 acres and $6\frac{1}{4}$ acres; in the south part of Kilcomin 28 acres and 16 acres; in the NE. part of Clonliske 14 a. 2 r. 23 p.; all in Clonliske barony in the King's County, with many other lands. Dated 8th July 1668. Inrolled 28th Jan. 1668.

Note XXVIII. 1681. Chancery Bill, 10th June 1681. Jn. Andrews, of Emmel in King's County, gent., *v.* Anthony Carroll, of Limerick City, owner of Emmel, & Thomas Young, of Clonlea, Co. Tipperary.

That in 1678 Carroll leased Emmel to Young for twenty-one years, who assigned his interest to plaintiff. That Carroll wanted to buy some land adjoining Emmel from plaintiff's father, who would not sell, and Carroll is trying to break the lease.

Note XXIX. 1683. Common Pleas, Judgement Roll, 1683, and 35 Chas. II, Trinity, Skin 64, King's County.

Joshua Smyth, of Kilcomin in King's County, gent., was sued by Bryan Dunn as lessee for seven years from 2nd May 1683 of Wm. Atkinson by lease made 2nd May 1683 at Kilcomin, of 1 messuage, 1 cottage, 1 garden, and 56 acres of plantation measure, from which Joshua, 3rd May 1683, ejected plaintiff. Joshua defends the case.

(End of Tenison Groves typed notes, so far as they refer to Joshua I.)

Note XXX. Note on the Family of Carroll referred to above and elsewhere in the Notes. From King's Co. *Directory*. Probably 'cribbed' from *History of Parsonstown*, by Thos. Lalor Cooke. (T. U. Sadleir.)

'Emmel Castle.' Emmell, Dunkerrin, and Leap Castles belonged to the O'Carrolls, Lords of Elye.

Emmel Castle, with 232 acres, Irish plantation measure (387 statute), profitable; 150 (250 statute) unprofitable, Cromwell granted to Capt. John Rose, about 1652. John Carroll, the owner, retired to live on a farm at Cullenwaine, where he had a small castle, and there he died in 1681.

John Carroll's son, 'Long Anthony', after the Restoration of Charles II, put in his claim, and was allowed to repurchase from Rose. During the Revolution of 1688 he remained loyal to James, and, with his armed retainers, joined Sarsfield, took Nenagh, and garrisoned it for James. Here he received news that a detachment of General Levison's (King William's) forces was marching on Emmel Castle; he vacated Nenagh, and by a forced march came on a detachment of William's army in a bog near Barna (a place known as the Bloody Toghar (causeway)), laid an ambushade, and cut them to pieces.

When James fled, Anthony and his son Robert submitted and retained their estates. Anthony died 1711. Robert, Anthony's son, who died 1741, had a son Richard, who married Elizabeth Cole (of Bessborough, Ballymackey). This Richard, through extravagance, was compelled to mortgage his estates to Simon Pepper of Lisanisky, and these were sold by a decree of court on 20th July 1782 to Thomas Johnston. Johnston's daughter, Elizabeth, was married to George Stoney of Greyfort. Elizabeth had three brothers, who, however, all died without issue, the Johnston estates devolving on the Stoneys, the present owners. Richard Carroll died 1783;

Richard Carroll's daughter, Frances, was married (marriage licence 29th Jan. 1774) to Joshua Smith, great-grandson of Joshua Smith, who in 1660 received a grant of part of John Carroll's forfeited estates.

Note XXXI. Chancery Bill, 3rd May 1693. No answer. (See XXXII). Arthur Molloy, a minor, son of Col. Chas. Molloy, who died about fifteen years ago (i. e. about 1680), and grandson of Charles Molloy, Esq., deceased, owner of Cornegarke in Rathlein Manor in Eglish in King's County, appearing by his guardian, Edward Singe, later Archbishop of Tuam, *v.* Edmond Daly, of Kiltubrid, in King's County, *Joshua Smyth*, senior, and *William Smyth*, of Ballytoreen, Derby Heyne, and John Heyne, of Cornegarke in King's County. Defendants, after death of plaintiff's father, got possession of Cornegarke and of its title-deeds.

Note XXXII. 1650-70. Book of Survey and Distribution, 1650-70, for King's County, Eglish barony, *alias* Fercale Territory, pp. 10, 11 Eglish parish.

No. . . . Cornegarke, 54 a. 2 r. 16 p., owned in 1641 by Roger Lynham, not forfeited, qy. James Lauder, prot. his title, or James Lauder, or Sander.

p. 9. Eglish parish. Eglish owned in 1641 by Earl of Kildare, prot.

p. 10. Drumcullen parish, No. 4. Kiltubrid and Rathmore and The Island, 222 a. 2 r. 8 p., forfeited by Terence Coghlan, of Kilocogan, Ir. pa., granted to *Edward Smith* and Terence Coghlan.

p. . . ., same parish, Nos. 8 and 9. Laghel and Ballykeran, 164 $\frac{3}{4}$ acres, forfeited by Charles Molloy, Ir. pa., of which 154 $\frac{3}{4}$ acres granted to *Edward Smith*.

Edward Smythe, Esq., granted 4404 $\frac{3}{4}$ acres in Cos. Westmeath and King's, including Kiltubrid Island and Rathmore, 222 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres; Leaghill and Ballykillkoragh, 154 $\frac{3}{4}$ acres, and other lands, all in Eglish parish in King's County. Lands in Westmeath are in Demi-fere, Fertullagh and Rathconrath baronies; also George Lander's house in Milk Street, and other houses in Waterford City, and 202 acres in Waterford Liberties.

Dated 25th August, 18 Chas. II. Inrolled 5th Sept. 1666.

Note XXXIII. 1703. Chancery Bill. 25th Feb. 1703. No answer.

Thos. Baldwin, Esq., of Corolanty in King's County, *v.* Henry Palmer, Thos. Robinson, *Thos. Doolane, Isaac Cantrell, Joshua Smith* (II. 6), and *John Higham*, defendants.

Plaintiff owns woods of Clonfad and Boultry (Higham's farm, see below) in King's County; the oak and ash timber in which he sold 16th April 1702 to defendants Palmer, Robinson, Doolane, Cantrell, and Smith. Defendant Higham to be compensated for any damage done to his farm. Defendants to have ten years to cut the timber. Plaintiff to pay Higham for the first six years. Defendants for the last four years.

Defendants are: Henry Palmer, of Birr; Thomas Doolin (*sic*), of Shinrone; Isaac Cantrell, of Barkswell; Joshua Smith, of Cooleroe (II. 6); all in the King's County, and Thos. Robinson, of Kilcumminmore (& Killcunahinmore, Knockshigowna), Co. Tipperary, and John Higham.

Note XXXIV. 1707. Killaloe Will, made 24th April 1707, proved about 1710, *John Higham* (1), of Barkswell in King's County, gent., to be buried in Shinrone Church.

To wife, Elizabeth Higham, for life, leaseholds from Thomas Baldwin, subject to £70 a year each to three daughters—Eleanor, Catherine, and Elizabeth, son-in-law Joshua Smith (II. 6); £10 to grandson, Thomas Cantrell (cf. IV. 11). Executrix, wife. Overseers, Thos. Baldwin, Esq., and Jn. Jervis, gent.

Witnesses: Wm. Higham (2), Jos. Smith, Wm. Colakin, Jas. Carroll.

(From copy in Will book. No memorandum of probate.)

(1) J. H. died 28th April 1707. His tombstone is in Shinrone Churchyard.

(2) Probably a son, ? brother.

Note XXXV. 1705. Common Pleas, Judgement Roll, 4 Anne, and 1705 Hilary, Skin 24, Co. Westmeath.

Thomas Smith, of Kinegad (II. 1), Co. Westmeath, gent., was sued by *John Smith*, of Keilcomin (II. 2) in King's County, for £102 on a bond signed by defendant 1st Jan. 1705, at Kanigad, Co. Westmeath, Judgement 5th Feb. 1705.

Note XXXVI. 1705. Common Pleas, Judgement Roll, 4 Anne, and 1705 Hilary, Skin 32, Com. Regis.

John Smith (II. 2) *v.* *Joshua Smith* (II. 6), both of Kilcomin in King's County, gents., sued by Francis Heaton for £609 16s. 6d., due on a bond signed by them at Roscrea 17 Feb. 1705.

Note XXXVII. 1698. Twopenny Book.

Received 10th May 1698 from John Andrews by the hands of *John Smith* (II. 2), £3 11s. 11d., being 1½ year's Quit-rent for Clonliske, 64½ acres, Mucklonebeg and part of Kilcomine, 15 acres, and Coolaroe, 39 acres, in King's County.

Received 13th December 1698 from same by same, for ½ year's rent of same, 23s. 11¾d.

1709. Received 15th March 1709–10 from John Andrews by hands of *John Smith* 23s. 11¾d., being ½ year's rent for part of Clonliske—continued.

Received in 1711 from John Andrews by Jn. Corkeran, 23s. 11¾d., ½ year's rent of Clonliske.

(Book for 1709 is missing.)

Note XXXVIII. 1705. Record Office, Dublin. Fine of 6 Anne of 1705, No. 99, Com. Regis.

Wm. Despard, Esq., against *John Smyth*, gent. (II. 2), and his son and heir-apparent *Joshua Smith* (III. 1), for 10 messuages, 10 tofts, 20 cottages, 20 gardens, 100 acres arable, 60 acres meadow, 200 acres pasture, 10 acres wood and underwood, 20 acres copse, and 20 acres moor, in Clonliske, viz. Ballytonni or Ballytoreen, Clonfadda, Maghera, Scoleigh, Kilcomin *alias* Great Mucklone, Little Mucklone, and Keohro in Clonliske barony in King's County, conveyed to Despard by the Smyths.

Note. 410 Irish, 683 statute, acres in all.

Note XXXIX. 1705. Common Pleas, Judgement Roll, 4 Anne, and 1705 Hilary, Skin 6, Com. Regis.

Joshua Smith (II. 6), of Ballytoreene in King's County, gent., against *John Smith* (II. 2), of same, gent. Recovery of 2 messuages, 2 cottages, 2 gardens, 20 acres arable, 10 acres meadow, 40 acres pasture, 10 acres underwood and copse, and 10 acres moor, in the south part of Kilcomin, in Clonliske barony in King's County. Recovery suffered by *Thomas Smith* (II. 1), of Kinegad, Co. Westmeath.

Note. Thomas Smith apparently had a mortgage on John Smith's property. See above, and Note XXXV.

Note XL. Common Pleas, Judgement Rolls, are indexed in Common Pleas.

Judgement Books commence 1660. Index of defendants only searched. No Joshua Smith a defendant 1660-1705. *John Smith* to *Joshua Smith*, 1705.

Note XLI. 1733. Reg. Deeds, vol. 74, p. 361, No. 51602, mem. reg. 22nd Sept. 1733.

Of marriage settlement of 7th March 1716.

William Smith (III. 2), eldest son of *John Smith* (II. 2), of Ballytorin, in King's County, gent.

Anne Judkin, sister of John Judkin, of Ballymore, Co. Tipperary, gent.

Parties are: John Smith, of Ballytorin in King's County, gent., and his wife Lydia, of first part; William Smith, eldest son of said John, of second part; Anne Judkin and her brother John Judkin, of Ballymore, Co. Tipperary, of third part.

John and Lydia convey 84 acres in Clonliske, called Ballytorean, Clonfadda, Maghereagh, and Skarlagh; 104 acres in Kilcomin, called Great and Little Mucklone, *alias* Mucklonebeg and Mucklonemore, in all 191 acres plantation, profitable land by the Down Survey; 99 acres in Coolroe, 28 acres in Kilcomin, 16 acres in Kilcomin, all in Clonliske barony in King's County; total, 599 acres profitable and 64 acres unprofitable (1105 acres statute); the inheritance of said John Smith, of which 300 acres (500 acres statute) and the principal house are to go to William Smith and his issue.

Witnesses of Deed of 1716: Jas. Magrath, of Kilnasoree, Co. Tipperary, gent.; Elizabeth Anderson, of Dublin City, spinster; Jn. Scott, of Limerick City, gent. Witnesses of Memorial in 1733 signed by Wm. Smith, said Elizabeth Anderson, and *Joshua Smith*, of Glasshouse in King's County, gent. (II. 6).

Note XLII. 1738. Vol. 91, p. 501, No. 65030, mem. reg. 27th Nov. 1738.

Of Lease of 6th March 1717, at £11 rent, by *William Smith* (III. 2), of Ballytoreen, in King's County, gent., son of *John Smith* (II. 2), of Coolroe, to his brother *John Smith* (II. 2), junior (III. 3), of Coolroe, in King's County, gent. Said Coolroe as held by John Smith, father of lessor and lessee (99 acres Ir., 165 Eng.). To hold for twenty-one years after deaths of said John Smith and Lydia Smith, mother of lessee.

Witnesses of Deed in 1717: *Joseph Smith* (II. 3), of Glasshouse, gent.; *Edward Smith* (II. 4), of Coolroe, gent.; Daniel McKay, of Coolroe, gent., all in King's County, gents.

Wm. Cuthbert, of Dublin City, witness of memorial signed in 1738 by lessee and by said Edward Smith.

Note by R. W. Smith, jun. Possibly this is Joseph Smith, who married Aphra, daughter of John Andrews, of Rath, *circ.* 1721, or possibly Joseph, ancestor of Sir R. Cusack-Smith, Bart.

Note XLIII. 1726. Chancery Bill, 3rd December 1726. No answer.

Charles Minchin, of Ana, Co. Tipperary, gent., *v.* *William Smyth* (III. 2), of Ballytoreen, *Joseph Smyth* (II. 3), of Glasshouse, both in King's County, gents., and John Bayly, of Ballyneclogh, Co. Tipperary, Esq.

That defendant Wm. Smith held from defendant Bayly a lease at 5s. an acre of Ballyneclogh, 227 acres plantation, which Smyth 28th August 1725 sublet to plaintiff at 6s. 4d. an acre for 13½ years from 29th Sept. 1725, but was unable to give plaintiff possession of the whole, as he was short of 8 acres, which 8 acres were worth 18s. an acre.

That defendant Wm. Smyth held another portion of said Ballyneclogh which he let to defendant Joseph Smyth, who assigned to defendant Bayly.

Dispute is about arrears of rent.

Note XLIV. 1731. Chancery Bill, 13th May 1731. Answer not examined.

Andrew Dickson, of Limerick City, gent., clerk to Wm. Bear, Esq., lately dismissed Collector of Limerick, and Dickson's sureties, *Joshua Smith* (II. 6), of Glasshouse, *William Smith* (III. 2), of Kilcomin, Co. Tipperary, gents., *v.* said Wm. Bear, Esq., late Collector of Limerick, John Young, clerk to Pat Aylmer, Surveyor-General, Thomas Woods, landwaiter. That in October 1723, Bear was appointed, when he engaged plaintiff Dickson as his clerk, who came from Cork to Limerick with his family; and plaintiffs Joshua and William, 15th April 1724, gave Bear a bond of £2000 as sureties for Dickson. On 29th Sept. 1730 Bear dismissed plaintiff Dickson without notice, and the three defendants have sued him in the Common Pleas. Answer of Bear and Woods, 22nd May 1731, not examined.

Exchequer Bill, 30th Jan. 1730, *Joshua Smith v. A. Talbot*. Not examined.

Note. Kilcomin, same as Ballytorin, see above. Kilcomin House Churchyard, &c., are on the very edge of Ballytorin townland, i. e. next field to it.

Note XLV. Common Pleas, Judgement Roll, 1728-9, and 2 George II, Michaelmas, Skin 2.

Joshua Smith (II. 6), late of Clonmel, Co. Tipperary, *alias Joshua Smyth*, of Glasshouse, in King's County, gent., is sued by Walter Wilton, of Laffeny, Co. Tipperary, gent., for £109 on bond signed 4th March 1724, at Clonmell, Co. Tipperary. Judgement for plaintiff, 26th Nov. 1728.

Wm. Smyth (III. 2), late of Clonmell, Co. Tipperary, gent., *alias Wm. Smyth*, of Ballytoreene, in said county, gent., is sued by Walter Wilton, of Laffeny, Co. Tipperary, gent., for £109 on bond signed 4th March 1724, at Clonmell, Co. Tipperary.

Note XLVI. 1741. Reg. Deeds, vol. 104, p. 336, No. 73377, mem. reg. 25th Feb. 1741.

Of Conveyance of 24th Nov. 1740, by *Joshua Smith*, late of Glasshouse, in King's County, now of Roscrea, Co. Tipperary, gent., who 8th Dec. 1737 had filed an Exchequer Bill as a Protestant Discoverer, and got a decree for a valuable lease of $67\frac{1}{2}$ acres in Poulaquin, partly in Co. Clare, and partly in the North Liberties of Limerick City, all of which he now conveys to one of the defendants in said bill, Wm. Pardon, of Limerick City, Esq., for whom grantor had filed a bill in trust.

Details of lease and the other defendants are given in memorial.

Witnesses: John Scott, of Limerick City, gent., and Richard Cossenns, of Tullavin, Co. Limerick, gent. Mem. signed by Smith.

Note XLVII. 1746.

Killaloe marriage licence bond, 7th January 1716, signed by Samuel Hardinge, of Silvermines, Co. Tipperary, clothier, for marriage of said Samuel Hardinge and *Lydia Smyth* (IV. 3), of Ballytory (Ballytoreen) in King's County, spinster.

Witness: *Wm. Smyth* (III. 2 or IV. 2, uncle or brother of the bride).

Note XLVIII. 1752. Killaloe marriage licence bond, 2nd Oct. 1752, signed by *Joseph Smith* (IV. 1), of Ballytoran, in King's County, gent., and Richard Gason, of Killaloshallow, Co. Tipperary, Esq., for marriage of said Joseph Smith and Mary Symms, of Nenagh, Co. Tipperary, spinster.

Note XLIX. 1747. Reg. Deeds, Dublin, vol. 126, p. 393, No. 87906, mem. reg. 4th March 1747.

Of Mortgage of 30th January 1747 for £400, by *Wm. Smith* (III. 2), of Ballytoreene, in King's County, gent., and *Joseph Smith* (IV. 1), his eldest son, and heir to James Willington, of Newhouse, Co. Tipperary, Esq., 84 acres in Clonliske called Ballytoreene, Clonfadda, Maghirereagh, and Skartagh; 107 acres in Kilcomin, called Great and Little Mucklone, *alias* Mucklonemore and Mucklonebeg; 39 acres in Coolroe; 28 acres in the south part of Kilcomin, 16 in said Kilcomin; all in Clonliske barony in King's County, and containing, by Wm. Hooper's survey, 599 acres profitable and 64 unprofitable, plantation measure (1,105 statute acres).

Witnesses: Wm. Smith, of Anabeg, Co. Tipperary; Wm. Talbot, of Loughane; Simon Young, of Dromin, all Co. Tipperary, gents. Mem. signed by both Wm. and Jos. Smith.

Note L. Reg. Deeds, Dublin, vol. 158, p. 145, No. 105267, mem. reg. 9th Nov. 1752.

Of marriage settlement of 3rd October 1752, of marriage of *Joseph Smith* (IV. 1), son of *William Smith* (III. 2), of Ballytoreen, in King's County, and Mary Symes, daughter of Edward Symes, of Castlelost, Co. Westmeath, gent., the trustees are: Francis Rolleston, of Frankfort, in King's County, Esq., and David Malone, of Nenagh, Co. Tipperary, gent. Other parties are: the bride's father, the bridegroom's parents, William Smith, of Ballytoreen, and his wife Anne, and Charles Minchin, of Moneymount, Co. Tipperary, Esq., *Ralph Smith* (III. 4), of Glasshouse, in King's County, Esq.

Bride's fortune, £800; settled lands are Ballytoreen and its wood, Clonfad, Coolroe, Kilcomin, two Moclones, by a late survey 540 a. 0 r. 17 p. profitable, and 64 a. 0 r. 21 p. bog. All in Kilcomin parish, in Clonliske barony in King's County (1,006 statute acres). Coolroe is reserved to Wm. and Anne, rest to Joseph and Mary, etc.; then to William, second son of Wm., sen.; then to the heirs of Joseph.

Witnesses: Joseph Palmer, of Durrow, Co. Kilkenny; Francis Heney and Francis Mullegan, of Mullingar, Co. Westmeath, gent. Mem. signed by Wm. Smith and his wife Anne, and Joseph Smith.

Note LI. 1794, vol. 138, p. 30, No. 92085, mem. reg. 29th Aug. 1749.

Of Mortgage of 10th Aug. 1749 for £1,200, by James Hutchinson,

of Knockballymeagher, Co. Tipperary, gent., of first part, along with *Joshua Smith* (II. 6), of Roscrea, Co. Tipperary, gent., and Benj. Sheldon, of same, both of second part, to Anne Sanderson, of Tomma, in King's County, widow, Knockballymeagher, Ballykelly, Knockroe, and Bawnadrien in Ikerrin barony, Co. Tipperary, about which Hutchinson had levied a fine, and suffered recoveries in Trinity Term, 1749.

Witnesses: Thomas Parson, Lieut. in Lord Geo. Saville's Foot Regiment, and Chas. Atkinson, of Cangort, in King's County, gent. Mem. signed by Hutchinson.

Note LII. 1752. Reg. Deeds, Dublin, vol. 227, p. 1, No. 175160, mem. reg. 18th April, 1769.

Of Lease of 24th March 1752, at £92 rent, by Mary Copinger, of Shinrone, in King's County, widow, to *Joshua Smith* (II. 6), then (in 1752) of Roscrea, Co. Tipperary, gent. Derrinamuckley and Baronparks, with dwelling-house and malt-house, etc., and Izarel Shepherd's holding, 95 a. 2 r. 10 p., with their watercourses. To hold for the lives of Gilbert Smith and said Mary Copinger and her daughter Hannah Smith, all then of Shinrone in King's County, and for 900 years after their deaths.

Witnesses of Deed: Wm. May, of Dublin City, gent., and Luke Dempsey, of same.

Witnesses of Memorial: Jn. Humphreys, junior, of Dublin City, gent., and said Dempsey. Mem. signed by Mary Copinger.

Note LIII. 1752, vol. 260, p. 321, No. 175377, mem. reg. 26th April 1769.

Of Agreement of May 1752 between *Joshua Smith*, of Roscrea, Co. Tipperary, and Mary Copinger, of Shinrone, as to a lease of 24th March 1752 by Mary to Joshua, Derrinmuckley, and Bawnparks for three lives, and 900 years, which could not be perfected till Mary's daughter Hannah came of age and joined in it.

Long details given, mention bond and warrant of attorney by said Joshua and by Ralph Smith (his eldest son) to said Mary.

Witnesses: Luke Dempsey and Price Dempsey, both of Dublin City; Wm. Despard, of Largestill in Queen's County. Mem. signed by Mary Copinger.

Vol. 102, p. 329, No. 70995, mem. reg. 6th April 1741.

Deed 20th Feb. 1740. Refers to Deed 1740 as to Derrinmuckley, &c., being held from Jn. Baldwin, Esq.

Note LIV. 1741. Reg. Deeds, vol. 104, p. 106, No. 72164, mem. reg. 5th Sept. 1741.

Mem. of Lease of May 1740 to Gilbert Smith, of Shinrone, for 900 years, for £27 rent, by John Baldwin, Esq. Lease to Mary Smith of Shinrone, Derrinamuckley, &c.

Note LV. 1732. Joshua Smith (II. 6), Ralph Smith (III. 4). Relating to Glasshouse Property. Reg. Deeds, Dublin, vol. 71, p. 277, No. 50728, mem. reg. 25th Nov. v. 1733.

Of Lease of 17th Feb. 1732, at £80 19s. 8d. rent, by Jn. Baldwin, of Corraghlanty in King's County, Esq., to Ralph Smith (III. 4), of Glasshouse in King's County, gent., son of Joshua Smith (II. 6), of Glasshouse, 392½ acres plantation (i. e. 654 statute) in Glasshouse, Boultry, and Clonfad in Clonlisk barony in King's County, as now in occupation of Wm. Smith (III. 5), of Glasshouse, under a lease made to Joshua Smith lessee's father. To hold for lives of lessee Ralph Smith, his father Joshua Smith, and Mary Smith, wife of the said Joshua.

Witnesses: Jn. Eyre, of Eyrecourt, Co. Galway; Lawrence Parsons, of Parsonstown, in King's County, Esq.; Edw. Corry, servant to said Jn. Baldwin.

Witnesses of mem. which is signed by Baldwin, said Corry, and Joshua Smith (III. 6) of Dublin City, gent. (Joshua, solicitor, now aged 21).

Note LVI. 1732. Vol. 74, p. 196, No. 50729, mem. reg. 25th May 1723.

Of Lease of 17th Feb. 1732, at £39 0s. 4d. rent, by Jn. Baldwin, of Currallanty, in King's County, Esq., to William Smith (III. 5), of Glasshouse in King's County, gent., son of Joshua Smith (II. 6), 163 a. 3 r. 19 p. plantation (273 statute) in Gurtgreen and Pollough, as held by said William under leases made to said Joshua, excepting Cloghmoil in Clonliske barony in King's County (Cloughmoil, 233 acres outside Shinrone village). To hold for the lives of the said Wm. Smith, and his father said Joshua Smith, and of Mary Smith, wife of said Joshua.

Witnesses: Jn. Eyre, of Eyrecourt, Co. Galway, Esq.; Lawrence Parsons, of Parsonstown in King's County, Esq.; Edw. Carry, servant to Baldwin.

Witnesses of mem. signed by said Carry and Joshua Smith (III. 6) of Dublin City, gent.

Note LVII. 1735. Joshua Smith (II. 6), Ralph Smith (III. 4). Reg. Deeds, Dublin, vol. 85, p. 425, No. 60827, mem. reg. 7th April 1737.

Of Lease of 30th April 1735, at £80 19s. 8d., by Jn. Baldwin, of Corolanty in King's County, Esq., to Ralph Smith, of Glasshouse in King's County, gent., son of Joshua Smith. 390½ acres plantation (650 statute) in Glasshouse, Boultry, and Clonfad, in Clonliske barony in King's County, for lives of lessee Ralph Smith, his father Joshua Smith, and Jane Kent (subs. for Mary Smith), eldest daughter of Aquilla (*sic*) Kent, of Kilderry in Clanagh and Arra barony, Co. Tipperary (Jane Kent's name (III. 4), now substituted for Mary Smith's (II. 6) who has died).

Witnesses of deed : Joseph Burton, of Shinrone in King's County ; Jn. Sedony, servant to lessor.

Witnesses of mem. signed by Ralph Smith, said Sedony, and Aquilla (*sic*) Kent, junior, of Kilderry, Co. Tipperary.

Note LVIII. 1742. Ralph Smith (III. 4). Vol. 104, p. 492, No. 74044, mem. reg. 24th May 1742.

Of Deed of 22nd May 1742, by John Baldwin, of Corolanty in King's County, Esq., to Ralph Smith, of Glasshouse in King's County, gent., for £30, the perpetual right of renewal of Lease 30th April 1735 by Baldwin to Smith, 390½ acres (650 statute) in Glasshouse, Boultry, and Clonfad in Clonlisk barony in King's County, for lives of lessee Ralph Smith, his father Joshua Smith, and Anne Kent, eldest daughter of Aquilla (*sic*) Kent, of Kilderry, Co. Tipperary.

Deed was signed and sealed on behalf of Ralph Smith (III. 4) by his brother Joshua Smith (III. 6), acting under a power of Attorney.

Witnesses : Nathaniel Crow, of Dublin City, linen draper ; Luke Sheridan, servant to said Jn. Baldwin ; Wm. McCammon of Dublin City, tailor. Mem. signed by Baldwin.

Note LIX. 1769. Ralph Smith (III. 4) and Aquila Smith (IV. 4), his son.

Reg. Deeds, Dublin, vol. 279, p. 9, No. 178205. Mem. signed, reg. 13th Nov. 1769.

Of Lease of 9th October 1769, for three lives for ever, by Ralph Smith (III. 4), of Killcunihin, Co. Tipperary, gent., to Mrs. Middleton, of Castleeney, Co. Tipperary, gent., for £200 fine. The demesne and house and 129 acres arable and 4½ acres turbary plantation (223 English) of Glasshouse, as mapped, at 21s. an acre,

or £125 9s. 0d. rent, for lives of lessor Ralph Smith, his wife Jane Smith, and his son Aquilla (*sic*) Smith; renewable for ever.

Witnesses: Jas. McCarroll, of Dublin City; Theobald Clarke, of Darna in King's County; Aquilla Smith (IV. 5), of Clonfad in King's County, gent.

Mem. signed by Ralph Smith, the grantor, and Aquilla Smith, the witness.

Note. Kilcunahin-beg, near Knockshigowna, and also near Gurteen, where William Smith (III. 5) was born.

Note LX. 1770. Vol. 280, p. 364, No. 183857, mem. reg. 23rd Nov. 1770.

Of mortgage of 1st June 1770, by Ralph Smith of Glasshouse, in King's County, Esq., to Bryan Mansergh, late Capt.-Lieut. in General Fitzwilliam's regiment. Glasshouse, Boultry, and Clonfad, 390½ acres, in Clonlisk barony in King's County; also 2½ acres dealt with in a deed of 19th April 1765. To hold during lives of said Ralph the grantor, Jane Smith, alias Kent, his wife, and Aquilla (*sic*) Smith, his son, and for lives to be added to lease of 30th April 1735 under deed 22nd May 1742.

Witnesses: Bryan Meheux and Henry Palmer, of Dublin City. Mem. signed by Ralph Smith.

Note LXI. 1782. Reg. Deeds, Dublin, vol. 349, p. 317, No. 234355, mem. reg. 13th Dec. 1782.

Of Deed of 13th October 1782, by Ralph Smith, of Shinrone in King's County, gent., senior, to his only son and heir Aquilla (*sic*) Smith, of Glasshouse. Lease 22nd May 174 of Glasshouse, Boultry, and Clonfad, 390½ acres (650 statute) to grantor by Jn. Baldwin, of Corelanty, for lives for ever.

Lease 21st Feb. 1769, to grantor, by . Shephard, gent., 44½ acres in Kilconmihinmore, i.e. Kilcunihan, now belonging to the Shepherds in Lower Ormond barony, County Tipperary, for three lives.

Lease 4th Feb. 1779, to grantor, by Thos. Palmer, of a house, &c., in Shinrone in King's County for lives for ever.

Lease 7th Dec. 1766, to grantor, by Jn. Kernaferns and Anthony Floods, holding 6 a. 3 r. 20 p. near Shinrone, in Clonlisk barony in King's County, by Sir Wm. Parsons, bt., and Jn. Lloyd, for three lives for ever.

All of which Ralph now grants to Aquilla (*sic*).

Witnesses: Jas. McCarroll and Evan Lee, both of Dublin City. Mem. signed by Ralph.

Note LXII. 1782. Ralph Smith (III. 3) and Aquila (his son) (IV. 4). Vol. 348, p. 208, No. 233676, mem. reg. 7th Nov. 1782.

Of mortgage of 20th October 1782, by Ralph Smith, senior, of Shinrone, in King's County, gent., and his only son Aquilla Smith, of Glasshouse in King's County, to Robert Smith (IV. 14), of Dublin City, Esq., Glasshouse, Boultry, and Clonfad, 390½ acres in Clonliske barony, in King's County, leased 22nd May 1742 for three lives for ever to said Ralph Smith, senior, by Jn. Baldwin, of Corolanty in King's County, now dead.

Witnesses: Jas. McCarroll and Evan Lee, both of Dublin City. Mem. signed by both Ralph and Aquilla.

Note LXIII. 1738. Joshua Smith (III. 6).

Dublin grant, 16th June 1738, of licence for marriage of Joshua Smith, of King's County, gent., and Dorothy Patten, of St. John's parish, Dublin, spinster, directed to Prebendary Maturin.

No parochial returns for St. John's for June-Dec. 1738.

Note LXIV. 1764. Killaloe Will, made 25th July 1764, proved 2nd March 1767.

Joshua Smith, of Shinrone, in King's County, gent. Interests in Cullenwaine to son Ralph Smith. Interests in Shinrone and the Yow-trees to wife and younger children. Children's grandfather, Robert Patten, £20 yearly out of Shinrone to wife, if she marries again.

Executors: wife and sons Robert (IV. 14) and Ralph (IV. 15).

Witnesses: John Robinson, Thos. Keaney, probate to widow. Seal a wafer.

Note LXV. 1767. Joshua III. Reg. Deeds, vol. 267, p. 28, No. 168364, mem. reg. 4th Dec. 1767.

Of Lease of 12th May 1763, at £270 rent, for three lives, by Peter Holmes, of Johnston, Co. Tipperary, Esq., to Joshua Smith, of Shinrone in King's County, gent. Cullinwaine, 265 a. 1 r. 30 p. profitable and 59 a. 3 r. 25 p. bog, and commons plantation measure (541 statute acres), with its house, etc., as formerly held by Geo. Jackson, and the customs of Cullenwaine Fair. To hold for lives of Robert Smith (IV. 14), Ralph Smith (IV. 15), and Joshua Smith (IV. 16), first, second, third, sons of lessee, with right of renewal for two lives more.

Witnesses: Jn. Humphreys, of Dublin City, gent.; Ralph Smith

(i. e. R. S., senior (III. 4), formerly of Glasshouse, their Uncle), of Shinrone in King's County, and Geo. Frith.

Mem. signed by Holmes and by Ralph Smith.

Note LXVI. 1766. Reg. Deeds, vol. 260, p. 206, No. 186583, mem. reg. 19th Dec. 1767.

Of Lease of 29th August 1766, for 31 years at £1 an acre, by Ralph Smith (IV. 15), of Shinrone in King's County, gent., to Batt. Kennedy, of Moneygall in King's County, farmer. Cullenwaine in Clonliske barony, provided lessor's lease from Peter Holmes lasts so long.

Witnesses: Thomas Williams, of Loughane; Corn Kennedy, of Clonganagh; and Joseph Kearney, of Shinrone, all in King's County; Michael Comerford, of Burrisokeane, Co. Tipperary.

Mem. signed as marksman, by Kennedy.

Note LXVII. 1769. Joshua Smith (IV. 6). Reg. Deeds, vol. 279, p. 10, No. 178206, mem. reg. 13th Nov. 1769.

Of Lease of 9th Oct. 1769, for £100 fine for 31 years by Richard Carroll, of Shinrone in King's County, gent., to Joshua Smith, of Shinrone in King's County, gent. The Wood of Emill, 9 acres plantation, with its timber, in King's County.

Witnesses: Jas. McCarroll, of Dublin City; Wm. Alley, of Shinrone in King's County, gents.

Mem. signed by Carroll.

Note. Richard Carroll's (of Emill) daughter married Lessee Joshua Smith (IV. 6) 29th Jan. 1774.

Note LXVIII. 1769. Ralph Smith (IV. 14).

Killaloe marriage licence bond, 2nd Jan. 1769, signed by Ralph Smith of Shinrone, in King's County, gent., and Oswald Wade, of Killaloe, Co. Clare, gent., for marriage of said Ralph and Jane Birch.

Witness: Aquilla (*sic*) Kent. Seals, wafers.

Note LXIX. 1774. Joshua Smith (IV. 6).

Killaloe marriage licence bond, 29th January 1774, signed by Joshua Smith, of Dublin City, merchant, and George Hastings, of Killaloe, Co. Clare, for marriage of said Joshua Smith and Frances Carroll, of Shinrone in King's County, spinster.

Note LXX. Registry of Deeds Office, Dublin.

Search for seals of original memorials :

Vol. 74, p. 361, No. 51602, Smith to Smith of Glasshouse, 173.
Signed by Wm. Smith, seal, the wrong end of a seal.

Vol. 85, p. 425, No. 60827, seal broken off.

Vol. 104, p. 336, No. 73377, Smith to Purdon, seal, a dragon rampant.

Vol. 126, p. 393, No. 87909, seal blobs.

Vol. 91, p. 501, No. 65030, Smith of Ballytoreen to Smith of Coolroe, 27th Nov. 1728; seal, a man on horseback.

1797. Letter from Patten Smith (IV. 18), Roscrea, sealed with unicorn's head erased.

1797. Another from same sealed with unicorn's head in crest coronet, with initials underneath.

1781. Robert Smith (IV. 14), sealed with monogram I. R. S.

I

I

I

20

22 *Kaiph, J.Γ.* —————

—20 *Ralph*
Henry
—21 *Henry*
—22 *Robert*
—23 *Isabell*

24 *Geo. Nuttall, Rev., B.A.* —————

—24 *Henry*
—25 *Richd.*
—26 *Wilhel*
—27 *Eleand*

25 *Henry*
 dau. Francis Acland —————

—28 *Georgi*
—29 *George*
—30 *Eleand*

28 *Robert Tottenham* —————

—31 *Rebec*
—32 *Kate*
—33 *Alice*

35 *Sidney* —————

—34 *John S*
—35 *Geo. F*
—36 *Ethel*
—37 *Violet*
—38 *Olive*

Search for seals of original memorials :

Vol. 74, p. 361, No. 51602, Smith to Smith of Glasshouse, 173.
Signed by Wm. Smith, seal, the wrong end of a seal.

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APPENDIX V

LANDS HELD

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Name, &c., of Properties.</i>	<i>Statute Acres.</i>	<i>By whom held.</i>
1666	Ballytoran, &c., Clonfada, Maghera and Scarta (Kilcomin parish)	106	Joshua Smyth, gent. of Ballytoran.
	Little Mucklone	25	„ „
1668	Gurtcrean (Shinrone parish)	223	„ „
1669	Coolroe (Dunkerrin parish)	65	„ „
	Total	419	
1705	Ballytoran, &c., Great and Little Mucklone	683	John Smith (II. 2) of Ballytoran, gent.
1733	Ballytoran, &c. Coolroe (165 a.), Kilcomin, (73 a.)	1105	John Smith, gent. In connexion with Marriage Settlements of his son William.
1747	Ballytoran, &c.	1105	
1752	Ballytoran, &c. (except Coolroe)		Settled on Joseph, William's son.

[These Properties apparently descended from Joseph in the senior line to William Smith, Esq., of Oakwood, Shinrone, who sold them.]

1726	Glasshouse		'Joseph Smyth (II. 2) of Glasshouse, gent.'
1728	Glasshouse, leased from Jn. Baldwin, Esq., of Corolanty		'Joshua Smith (II. 6) of Glasshouse, gent.'
1732	Glasshouse, leased for £80 19s. 8d. with Boultry and Clonfad, by Jn. Baldwin, Esq.	654	'Ralph Smith', son of the above, of Glasshouse, gent.
1732	Gurtcrean and Pollough, lands in, leased by the above	273	William Smith, of Glasshouse, gent.
1742	Glasshouse, perpetual right of renewal of lease		Ralph Smith, of Glasshouse, Esq.
1782	Glasshouse, lease, with leases of other small holdings	703	Ralph assigned to his son Aquila.
13 Oct.			

[Head-rents of Glasshouse, &c., descended to John Smith (v. 34), whose daughter Elizabeth left them to her nephews, who sold under the Act.]

1763	Cullenwaine, with house and customs of Cullenwaine Fair, leased by Peter Holmes, of Johnstown, Co. Tip., Esq., for £270 rent	542	Joshua Smith, Esq. (III. 6) of Shinrone.
1767	Cullenwaine, interests in		Ralph Smith, gent. (under father's will).
1820	Cullenwaine		Henry Birch Smith, Esq. (from his father).
1849	Cullenwaine		Henry Smith, Esq., 2nd son of the preceding.
1895	Cullenwaine		W. H. H. Smith, Esq., R.M., nephew of the preceding under his will. (He sold under the Act.)

1798. Sherwood Park, Co. Carlow, 924 Irish acres (1,540 Statute), was the joint property of Eleanor, daughter of George Nuttall, Esq., of Boleybeg, and her sister Barbara; Eleanor being the wife of Henry Birch Smith, Esq., of Clareen.

1800. The sisters make a deed of partition.

1849. Half Sherwood Park is left to Ralph Smith, of Clareen, Esq., who subsequently sold it, by his mother; the other half being left under will of Barbara to her nephew, George, the second son.

1858. Richard William Smith, Esq., son of the Rev. George Nuttall Smith, succeeds to half Sherwood Park, his father being dead.

1859. The property being heavily charged, he sells it for something under £3,000, and buys for £2,500 a third share of his flour-mill at Cahir from Alexander Going.

APPENDIX VI

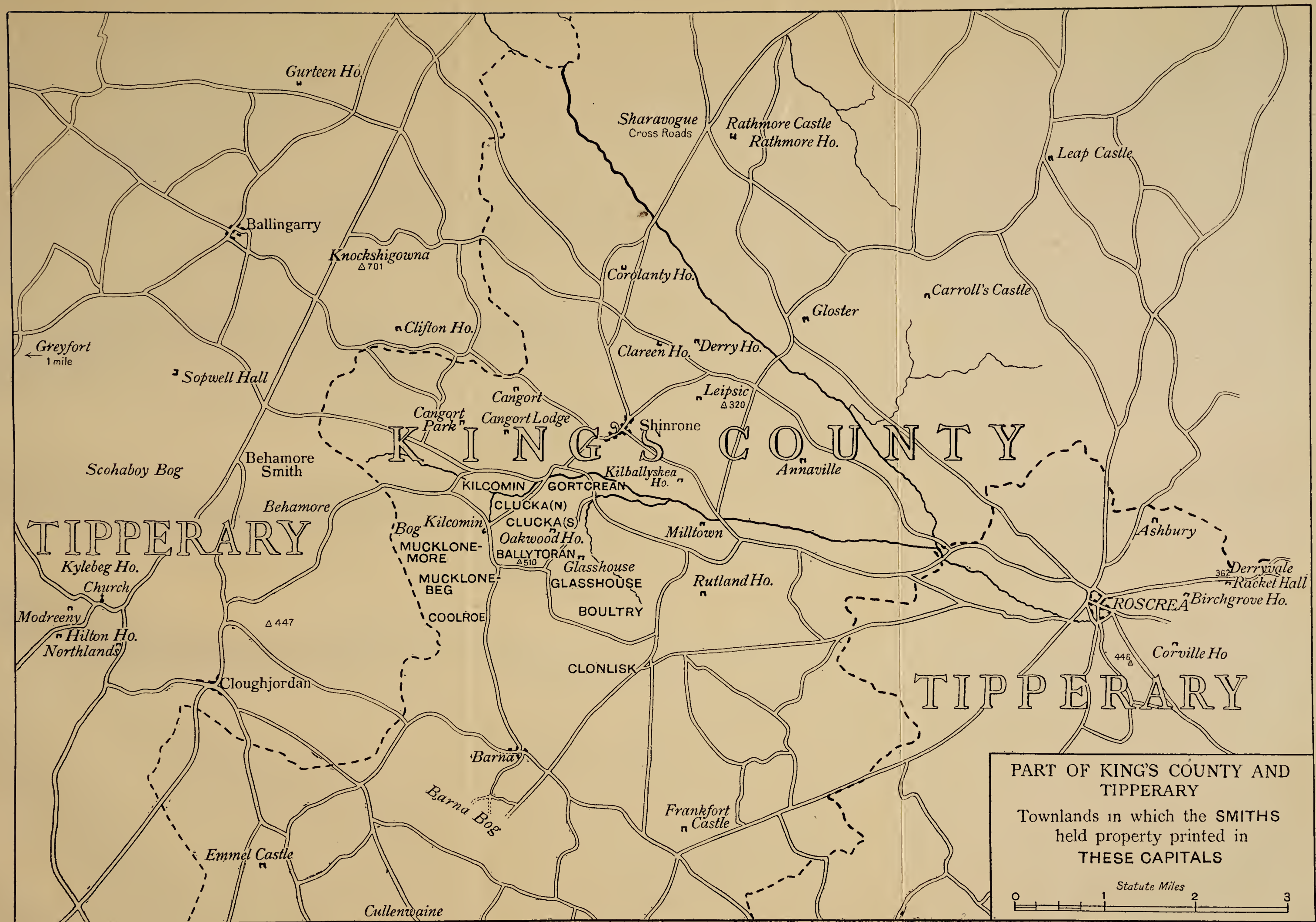
PORTRAITS

Portraits of Joshua Smith (III. 6) and Dorothy (Patten) his wife, painted about 1760, are in the possession of Lieut.-Col. R. Bramston-Newman, of Newberry Manor, Mallow, their great-great-great-grandson.

Portraits of Robert (1741-1792), son of the above Joshua and Maria his wife (m. 1767), also of Parker Smith, Robert's grandson (cir. 1832), are in possession of Mrs. Thesiger Daniell of Pencraig. A miniature of Parker Smith is in possession of Lieut.-Col. R. Bramston-Newman.

Portraits of Henry Birch Smith (V. 24), grandson of the above, and of Eleanor (Nuttall) his wife, are in possession of Wm. Fk. H. Smith, Esq., R.M.

There is also a miniature of the Rev. George Nuttall Smith, son of the above.



APPENDIX VII

TOMBS OF SMITHS

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Place.</i>
Joshua Smith (II. 6) and Mary his wife.	Kilcomin Churchyard.
Joshua Smith (III. 6) and Dorothy his wife.	Shinrone Churchyard.
Ralph Smith (IV. 15) and Jane his wife.	Shinrone Churchyard.
Henry Birch Smith (V. 24) and Eleanor his wife.	Shinrone Churchyard.
Ralph Smith (VI. 22).	Shinrone Churchyard.
Rev. George Nuttall Smith (VI. 24).	Tor Mohan Churchyard, Torquay.







